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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-219  
Friday  
13 November 1987

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FBIS-EAS-87-219

### CONTENTS

13 November 1987

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Envoy Conveys Takeshita Message to Reagan .....	1
MITI's Tamura To Visit Washington in January .....	1
Urges Recycling Trade Surplus .....	1
Officials Welcome Lower U.S. Trade Deficit .....	2
Defense Director on Sharing U.S. Base Costs .....	2
Takeshita To Visit Manila for ASEAN Talks .....	2
Takeshita Cites Need for Tax Reform .....	3
Foreign Minister Uno Stresses Teamwork .....	3
Profile of New Chief Cabinet Secretary .....	4

##### North Korea

MAC Security Officer Meeting Held 10 Nov .....	4
Chon Kum-chol Speaks on Reunification .....	5
Editorial on Unity Proposal [NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov] .....	5
Labor Conference Supports Reunification .....	7
Kim Pong-chu Address .....	8
No Tae-u Challenges Desire for Reunification .....	9
Daily Denounces No Tae-u's Campaign Pledges .....	9
Former Politicians Comment .....	9
Repression of Students in South Denounced .....	10
Daily on Removing of Student's Remains .....	10
KCNA on Rumor on Chon Fleeing to Australia .....	11
Ambassador Holds News Conference on Olympics .....	11
Election Propaganda Gaining Momentum .....	11
Preparations Conclude .....	12
U.S. Visit to South Viewed To Help No Tae-u .....	12

##### South Korea

Details Provided on Kidnapped Workers .....	12
Hanil To Direct Negotiations .....	13
No Tae-u Urges Trade Missions With PRC .....	13
Interviewed by Kwanhun Club [THE KOREA HERALD 13 Nov] .....	14
RDP Demands No Tae-u Withdraw From Race .....	17
Kim Tae-chung Accepts PPD Nomination [TONG-A ILBO 12 Nov] .....	18
Reflects on Nomination [THE KOREA HERALD 13 Nov] .....	18
Seeks 'Moderate Reformist Line' [THE KOREA TIMES 12 Nov] .....	19
Mintongnyon Issues Support [THE KOREA TIMES 13 Nov] .....	20
RDP Responds to Chong Sung-hwa Controversy .....	20
Chong Sung-hwa Apology Asked [THE KOREA TIMES 12 Nov] .....	21
RDP Clarifies Kim Statement on Olympics [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Nov] .....	21
Kim Chong-pil Alleges 'Outside Oppression' [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Nov] .....	21
Criticizes DJP Policies [THE KOREA HERALD 12 Nov] .....	22
Results of Telephone Poll on Neutral Cabinet [QHUNGANG ILBO 9 Nov] .....	22
25 Arrested for Violence Since Mid-October [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Nov] .....	23
Violent Rally at DJP Office [THE KOREA TIMES 13 Nov] .....	24
Chonnam Students Burn Buses [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Nov] .....	24
Pusan Student Arrested for Pro-North Poster [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Nov] .....	24
Committee To Oversee Presidential Transition .....	24
Retired Officers Form 'Watchdog Body' [THE KOREA TIMES 12 Nov] .....	25

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Mahathir on Importance of Party Solidarity .....	26
Reporters Accused of Being 'Irresponsible' .....	26
Police Detain Two More Under Security Act [AFP] .....	26

#### Cambodia

Radio Reports Success of Border Forces .....	26
SPK Rounds Up Thai Violations in October .....	27
Combat Victory in Kompong Thom Noted .....	27
Hun Sen Greets Students Congress in Havana .....	27
Men Sam-An Receives Bulgarian Delegation .....	27
Paper Says Sihanouk May Meet Nguyen Co Thach [BANGKOK POST 13 Nov] .....	28
BRIEFS .....	28
Returnees in October .....	28

#### Laos

Heng Samrin, Kong Korm Greet Angolan Leaders .....	28
Editorial on October Revolution Anniversary .....	29
Sang-Sat Converse About Thai Allegations .....	31
BRIEFS .....	31
Front Delegation Back .....	31
Ethnic Committee to SRV .....	31
UN Emergency Assistance .....	31

#### Philippines

Colonel Assassinated by Gunmen in Quezon [KYODO] .....	32
'Top' Communist Party Officials Arrested [AFP] .....	32
Aquino Says Japan Needs ASEAN To Survive [KYODO] .....	32
Welcomes Takeshita Visit .....	33
Senate To Probe Alleged PRC Arms Shipments [AFP] .....	33
PRC Embassy Denies Charges [AFP] .....	33
Aquino Orders 'Full Use' of Foreign Funds .....	34
Aquino Signs Bill Scheduling Local Polls [MANILA BULLETIN 7 Nov] .....	34
Aquino To Meet Mindanao Opposition Leaders .....	34
Official Says MNLF Opened to New Alliance [THE MINDANAO MIRROR BULLETIN 19-25 Oct] .....	35
Attack Against Americans in Mindanao Vowed [AFP] .....	35
Ileto on NDF Bid To Ruin Ties With U.S. [THE PHILIPPINE STAR 10 Nov] .....	36
Officials on Need for U.S. Security Patrols .....	37
Enrile Urges Halt of Patrols .....	37
Special Committee To Probe 'U.S. Intervention' .....	37
Suspects Admit Role in Clark Killings [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Nov] .....	37
Military Discloses Shakeup in CPP Leadership [MALAYA 11 Nov] .....	38

#### Thailand

Sitthi Meets U.S. Drug, Refugee Officials .....	39
Spokesman on House Copyright Bill Process .....	39
Editorial on U.S. Bases in Philippines [THE NATION 11 Nov] .....	40
East Bloc Calls for More Trade Activities .....	40
Iranian Minister Cites Expanding Relations [BANGKOK POST 12 Nov] .....	40

SRV Said Interested in Talks With Sitthi	[BANGKOK POST 12 Nov]	41
SRV-PRK Forces Threaten 'Pursuit Raids'	[BANGKOK POST 12 Nov]	41
Report on Situation at Borders		41
Resettlement Plan for Hmong, Karen Refugees	[BANGKOK POST 12 Nov]	42
Politicians Oppose Army Electoral Campaign	[BANGKOK POST 11 Nov]	42

#### Vietnam

U.S. Specialists Discuss 'Humanitarian Issues'		43
October Revolution Anniversary Activities		44
Nguyen Van Linh Returns		44
Ho Chi Minh City Meeting		44
Pham Hung Article Published		45
Leaders Visit Soviet Exhibit		45
Soviet Friendship Month Ends		45
Representatives Address UN Committees		46
Urge U.S. To Resume Aid		46
View on Draft Law		46
Official Speaks at Bangkok UN Meeting		46
Thai Minister Receives Vice Foreign Minister		46
Suharto Receives Culture Minister in Jakarta		47
Daily Hails Indian Friendship, Cooperation		47
Assembly Delegation Leaves for Poland		47
Le Quang Dao Receives Hungarian Ambassador		48
PRK Economic Delegation's Visit Reported		48
Details of 1986-90 Export Development Plan		48
Ho Chi Minh City Holds Antinegativism Seminar	[SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct]	49
Vo Chi Cong Officiates Councils Conference		50
Catholic Nun, Priests Sentenced to Prison		50
Pham Hung on Ho Chi Minh City Development	[SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 Oct]	50



## Japan

### Envoy Conveys Takeshita Message to Reagan

OW130823 Tokyo NHK General Television Network  
in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] According to our Washington correspondent Teshima, Ambassador to the United States Matsunaga visited U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on 12 November to hand a message from Prime Minister Takeshita to President Reagan. The ambassador conveyed Prime Minister Takeshita's desire to visit the United States as soon as possible and his hopes for progress in the current talks between the U.S. Administration and the Congress on measures to reduce the fiscal deficit.

In his message, Prime Minister Takeshita said that he would like to visit the United States as soon as possible to further consolidate the cooperative relations between Japan and the United States. At the same time, the prime minister expressed his hope that the current talks between the White House and congressional leaders on measures to reduce the fiscal deficit will succeed. He expressed Japan's strong expectations that concrete measures will be worked out by the United States to reduce its fiscal deficit for the sake of stabilization in the foreign exchange and stock markets.

In the message, Prime Minister Takeshita also stressed the need for joint struggle by Japan and the United States against the growth of protectionism. At the same, he rated highly U.S. diplomacy toward the Soviet Union in arranging for the summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union, adding that Japan would give unstinted support for the summit talks.

After receiving this message, Secretary of State Shultz said that he would welcome Prime Minister Takeshita's visit to the United States. He then referred to the issue of U.S. enterprises participating in public works projects in Japan, which is causing economic friction between the two countries. He said that if a way for U.S. enterprises to participate in Japan's domestic public works projects could be found, it would contribute to Japanese-U.S. efforts to cope with protectionist moves. Shultz thus urged the new Takeshita government to work actively toward facilitating U.S. enterprises' access to public works in Japan.

### MITI's Tamura To Visit Washington in January

OW130135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT  
10 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura will make a one-week visit to Washington beginning January 5 to exchange views with U.S. cabinet members on a wide range of economic issues, government officials said Thursday night.

Tamura is expected to hold talks with Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity, Treasury Secretary James Baker, trade representative Clayton Yeutter and Secretary of Defense-Designate Frank C. Carlucci, officials said.

The visit will serve as ground work preparing for a visit by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita scheduled for late January, the officials said.

Tamura, who retained his post in the Takeshita cabinet formed November 6, has visited Washington twice in recent months to discuss issues arising from Toshiba Machine Co.'s violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules, they added.

### Urges Recycling Trade Surplus

OW071029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT  
7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, who retained his post in the new cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Saturday called for upgrading the recycling of Japan's huge trade surplus to developing countries in South Asia and Central America.

Tamura said in an interview with *Kyodo News Service* that the yen's sharp advance against the U.S. dollar has pushed up interest rates of yen denominated loans extended to the developing nations, which are suffering accumulating debts and declining commodity prices.

"The current recycling plan, pledged internationally by Japan, is not enough in both volume and content," the trade minister said.

Japan promised to recycle 20 billion dollars worth of its whopping trade surplus to developing countries in the form of united yen-denominated loans at the Venice summit of leaders from seven Western industrialized democracies in June.

Meanwhile, he stressed the need of establishing an international division of labor in Asia in an attempt to reduce its "dependency on the United States" in exports to dodge U.S. criticism against the huge trade imbalance in favor of Japan. About 40 percent of Japan's exports are bound for the U.S.

"Under the new international division of labor in Asia, Japan has become the big import market similar to West Germany's relationship to other European nations and many Japanese export-oriented industries have shifted overseas, Tamura said.

MITI has launched a new economic assistance project, called New Asian Industrialization Plan, to help South Asian countries foster export-oriented industries like electrical and petrochemical products.

Tamura also urged a higher growth rate in the gross national product (GNP), led by domestic demand through active budget policies and an increase in imports to reduce its whopping trade surplus.

He said, Japan should aim at a 4-percent GNP pace in fiscal 1987 ending next March, above the government's target of 3.5 percent, because the external sector would be extracting 1 percent from the GNP growth.

#### **Officials Welcome Lower U.S. Trade Deficit**

OW130125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Officials of Japanese monetary authorities said Friday they welcomed the improvement in the U.S. trade deficit for September and were confident that it would prevent the dollar from falling further.

The officials said both stock and foreign exchange markets, which have seen turbulent changes since October 19, will start showing more stability if the U.S. Government draws up specific measures to slash its hefty federal budget deficit.

The authorities are hoping that senior U.S. Government officials will refrain from "talking down" the dollar further at a time when the market has barely got its confidence back after the improvement in the U.S. economy, officials of the Bank of Japan said.

The U.S. trade deficit, which helped trigger last month's stock market crash, narrowed from 15.68 billion dollars in August to 14.08 billion dollars in September.

Meanwhile, a dealer at a major Tokyo bank said, "The 14.08 billion dollar deficit was so much better than anticipated that the dollar will attract buy orders for the time being."

He said the dollar will also benefit from the imminent agreement between the Reagan administration and congress on measures to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

#### **Defense Director on Sharing U.S. Base Costs**

OW070903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT  
7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—New Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara said Saturday he plans to negotiate with other ministries to increase Japan's share of U.S. defense costs in the country.

Kawara told a news conference at the Defense Agency that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita also was concerned about the issue.

Japan has pledged to help the United States ease its expenditure ensure safe navigation through the Persian Gulf by increasing its outlays to support U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

Emphasizing the importance of U.S.-Japanese cooperation for the defense of the Pacific area, Kawara said he would study the possibility of visiting Washington for talks with U.S. officials on defense matters.

He said he has no plan to revise Japan's current program for its basic defense buildup under the present circumstances.

Kawara said the Defense Agency would carry out a government plan build a housing complex for U.S. naval personnel in Zushi, a seaside resort in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Construction of the project has been held up due to protests from local residents over environmental issues.

He also appealed to residents of Miyake Island for cooperation in construction of an airstrip for night landing and takeoff practice conducted by the U.S. Navy's ship-borne aircraft.

#### **Takeshita To Visit Manila for ASEAN Talks**

OW130023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will visit Manila December 15-17 for talks with leaders of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to government officials.

This will be his first official visit abroad since he succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister on November 6.

The heads of government of the six-member regional group are due to hold a summit meeting in Manila December 14-16, and the Japanese premier has been invited to attend post-summit talks. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

Takeshita will leave here on December 15 for a stay in Manila until December 17, and he will return home the same day, the government officials said.

He will attend the ASEAN summit on December 16. He also plans to conduct individual discussions with ASEAN leaders.

During the stay in Manila, which will be also designated as an official visit to the Philippines, Takeshita will have an official meeting with President Corazon Aquino, they said.

### **Takeshita Cites Need for Tax Reform**

OW121333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday asked his advisory body to quickly submit a plan on a sweeping reform of the nation's taxation system, including an introduction of a new indirect tax.

Takeshita told the Tax System Council that it is important for the nation to quickly adopt a plan to establish a balanced system among income, corporate, property and consumer taxes.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa also said in his address to the meeting that understanding is increasing among the people for the necessity of an overall reform of the current taxation system which was established right after World War II.

The council held its first meeting with 30 newly elected members at the prime minister's official residence and reelected Takekazu Ogura as its chairman.

The council filed a proposal on reforms of the taxation system in October last year to then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, but Nakasone's ruling party failed to pass the tax reform bill through the Diet early this year because of strong objections by the opposition parties.

Chairman Ogura told a press conference after the meeting that the new indirect tax scheme should be a simple one to win understanding from the people.

Ogura said the report submitted by his council last year would naturally become the basis of discussions to be held by the council this time.

Ogura said he hopes the council could submit a proposal on drastic tax reforms by next spring.

The council will hold its second meeting next Tuesday to study procedures on formulating the new proposal. It will separately hold discussions on a tax reform plan required for next fiscal year's budget within the year.

### **Foreign Minister Uno Stresses Teamwork**

OW071059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT  
7 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Saturday sought to cut a low personal profile in the making of Japan's foreign policy, putting the stress on teamwork under the newly-installed government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Japan's diplomacy is pursued within the framework of the Takeshita cabinet, Uno said in a post-inauguration meeting with the Japanese press.

It is not managed by myself alone, he said.

Uno, who took over the foreign minister portfolio from Tadashi Kuranari Friday, said he plans to consult with Takeshita next week over his overseas travel plans.

Uno is expected to travel with Takeshita when the new prime minister visits the Philippines next month for talks with leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations who will be holding a summit meeting in Manila December 14-16.

Uno also said he hopes to visit Washington "at a proper time." Close associate of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Uno outlined a foreign policy stance that clearly bore the stamp of previous Liberal Democratic administrations.

Like his immediate predecessors, Uno placed the emphasis on Japan's contribution to world peace through greater economic cooperation.

Uno said Japan has now become the second strongest economy in the free world and therefore it must "respond to expectations" other nations have toward Japan.

Japan will be able to win support in the international community by putting up "all-out efforts" in making greater economic contributions to the world, he said.

The foreign minister said Japan-U.S. security ties are a basis [of] Japan's diplomacy and stressed the need to maintain good relations with the U.S.

He said Japan must help the U.S. to alleviate its financial burden in keeping its forces in Japan at a time when the dollar's value is falling. But he said he has no concrete ideas about whether the increased burden-sharing must be implemented through a revised U.S.-Japan security accord or in other ways.

He also said Japan should not instigate a worsening of its relations with the U.S. over economic issues such as U.S. participation in Japanese public construction projects and in the agricultural trade.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Uno said Japan is among the few nations that are able to talk with both of the warring nations and that it must keep this free hand in negotiations with these rival states to secure peace.

Uno said Japan understands why the U.S. imposed economic sanctions against Iran, but he added Japan would not join the sanctions while UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is conducting arbitrary [as received] talks with Iran and Iraq.

Uno described the Soviet Union as an important neighbor and said: "I hope ... to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. But it presupposes the return of four Soviet-held northern islands."



He said both countries need to increase understanding of each other and added Japan will examine ways to improve Soviet-Japanese relations now that Washington and Moscow are expected to expand dialogue following the inking of an accord on the removal of intermediate-range nuclear forces.

He called for a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Uno expressed hope for a successful 1988 Seoul Olympics for South Korea and said Japan wants to expand cooperation with China by combining Japanese technology and finances with Chinese natural resources and labor supply.

Regarding the two Japanese seamen of the *No 18 Fujisan Maru* detained in North Korea since 1983 on spy charges, Uno said he will exert utmost efforts to have them repatriated, while recalling his own "hardship" during his detention in Siberia after World War II.

Efforts to release the two, however, seem to have become difficult following the recent parole in Japan of a former North Korean soldier, Min Hung-ku, who had been held in custody in Yokohama after he defected to Japan aboard the *Fujisan Maru*, according to diplomatic sources.

**Profile of New Chief Cabinet Secretary**  
*OW070409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT*  
6 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Keizo Obuchi, the new chief cabinet secretary, is one of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's closest aides.

Obuchi, 50, like his long-time boss, has been a behind-the-scenes tactician during his 24 years as a member of the House of Representatives.

Takeshita appointed Obuchi as chief cabinet secretary, a key cabinet post, in return for his services which included the latest presidential campaign that supported Takeshita as prime minister and as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

As the principal government spokesman, Obuchi will face a Japanese media which has become somewhat wary of misleading statements from the Nakasone cabinet, notably Nakasone's repeated denial to call a simultaneous election of both houses of the Diet that took place in July 1986.

Obuchi was first elected to the powerful lower house chamber in 1963 while attending Waseda University's graduate school, Takeshita's alma mater, and has been reelected for eight consecutive terms since then.

His straight election victories are regarded a major feat considering that he shares the constituency of the No 3 Gumma District with two former prime ministers, Takeo Fukuda and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Like Takeshita and many other politicians of the ruling party, Obuchi hails from a politician's family.

Obuchi was a member of the Waseda University debating club, which has produced a large crop of politicians, including Takeshita himself.

Obuchi's only previous cabinet post was as director general of the Management and Coordination Agency.

He also served as chairman of the lower house's Finance, Security and Budget committees.

**North Korea**

**MAC Security Officer Meeting Held 10 Nov**  
*SK110210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1500 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] A MAC security officer meeting proposed by our side was held in Panmunjom on 10 November.

In the meeting, our side protested that the U.S. imperialist wretched troops of aggression, flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement and mutual agreements, recently committed grave provocations in the Joint Security Area [JSA] in Panmunjom, including threatening the safety of our personnel, insulting them, and hindering them from carrying out guard duty while flashing search lights. Our side also called the enemy side to account. According to the remarks of our side's security officer, at around 0330 on 9 November [1830 8 November GMT], three U.S. imperialist wretched troops of aggression, appearing at the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] between the MAC conference room and the enemy side's joint [word indistinct] room, uttered strange shrieks, waved their hands toward Panmungak, and asked our personnel to come. When our personnel made no response to this, the U.S. imperialist wretched troops of aggression, while shaking fists and tapping pistols, threatened to shoot. Another provocation similar to this also took place at around 2022 that day.

Prior to this, at around 1015 and 1215 on 28 October, a South Korean wretched puppet guard who was stationed at a guardpost of the enemy side's observation post to the southeast of the MAC conference room shouted toward the personnel at our guardpost on the opposite side of the observation post and made the gestures of kicking someone and beheading someone with a knife. At 0355 on 7 November [1855 GMT 6 November], a South Korean wretched puppet guard at this guardpost again committed such a provocation. At around 2100 on 30 October, at around 0545 on 31 October [2045 on 30 October GMT], and at around 0410 on 5 November

[1910 on 4 November GMT], a guard of the enemy side who was stationed on a peak to the northwest of the JSA deliberately hindered our guard personnel from carrying out their normal duty, while flashing search lights on many occasions.

Our side's security officer pointed out that such provocations committed by the enemy side are flagrant violations of mutual agreements and deliberate maneuvers to further intensify confrontation between the guard personnel of the two sides. He went on to say that our side cannot but consider it grave that the enemy is committing provocations more frequently. After saying this, he strongly protested provocations that the enemy side committed in the JSA and demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures to prevent such provocations.

However, instead of guaranteeing the fulfillment of our demands, the enemy, while finding fault with us, maneuvered to evade the responsibility for its crimes. Stating that provocations and violations have not been eradicated in the JSA in Panmunjom because of the enemy's stand and attitude, our side's security officer went on to say: Armed military personnel of the two sides, stationed close to each other along the MDL, are carrying out a guard mission. It is clear to anyone that the enemy side's provocations, including flashing search lights and threatening to shoot at the opposing side's personnel with pistols in a place of this nature, could cause an unexpected grave situation. How could the enemy side take such an irresponsible attitude? The enemy side must know clearly that such irresponsible acts will only cause provocations by guard personnel under it and will weaken safety and order and aggravate tension in this area. Our side cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that the enemy side, while endlessly committing provocations in the JSA, aggravates tension.

In conclusion, our side's security officer stressed that the enemy, squarely seeing reality, must act with discretion and must take responsible measures to stop provocations and violations against us after pondering what consequences will arise from its unjust stand and attitude.

#### **Chon Kum-chol Speaks on Reunification**

*SK120437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT  
12 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland called a press conference for home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on November 11 after their joint meeting.

Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, addressed the reporters.

Stating that a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was held in Pyongyang on November 11, he said:

Present at the joint meeting were the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the permanent members and members of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The agenda debated at the joint meeting was "on the present situation of South Korea and immediate measures for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country".

The meeting adopted a letter to various political parties and groupings and people of all strata of South Korea with the unanimous approval of the attendants;

Chon Kum-chol made public this letter.

He answered questions put by reporters.

#### **Editorial on Unity Proposal**

*SK130901 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2119 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 13 November editorial: "Let Us Open a Way to Peace and Reunification by Realizing the Five-Point Proposal of National Unity"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF was held in Pyongyang on 11 November. In the joint meeting, a discussion was held on the topic: The Present Situation of South Korea and the Present Task To Promote the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. A letter to parties, factions, and people of all walks of life in South Korea was adopted with the unanimous approval of the participants.

The letter noted that today's developments in South Korea, which is at the important crossroads of democracy and fascism, can have a serious influence not only on the future of the South Korean people themselves, but also on the future of the reunification of the country and the nation. It notes that now is the responsible time for all the people who are concerned over the fate of the nation to ponder and correctly choose their future course.

The letter expressed the firm conviction that if the North and the South unite their strength in genuine patriotic and nation-loving desire and make a joint effort, they will be able to convert today's complicated situation



created in South Korea into one favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and it proclaimed an epoch-making five-point proposal for national unity.

The provisions of the proposal for national unity put forward in the letter are that a genuine democratic regime should be established in South Korea for national unity between the North and the South, that confrontation be opposed and cohesion be promoted, that the door of dialogue be opened wide to each other on the basis of establishing a democratic regime in South Korea, that the issue of the approaching 24th Olympic games be solved in a manner conforming with the common national interest, and that at least the minimum urgent steps be taken on a priority basis to prevent an armed conflict, avert the danger of war, and to alleviate tensions.

This proposal notes the matter of ending the military fascist rule managed by the U.S. imperialists by waging the struggle for democratization in South Korea to the end without stopping halfway, establishing a genuine democratic regime aspiring to independence and reunification, and realizing cohesion between the socialist forces in the North and the democratic forces in the South. The proposal also states that if a democratic regime enjoying the people's support is established in South Korea, the opportunity of travel will be available at all times to all South Korean persons who want dialogue and contact and that active measures will be specially taken immediately to alleviate the sufferings of the families and relatives living separated in the North and the South.

The proposal also makes it clear that if a democratic regime is established in South Korea which does not engage in anticommunism and aspires to the reunification of the country and if the Olympic games are held under that regime, both sides will be able to discuss and solve the issue of cohosting them in a flexible manner from the standpoint of promoting national unity. And if the games are not used for a splittist purpose, we are prepared to participate in them by forming a North-South unified team or going to Seoul under another name. The proposal also expresses the ardent hope that the South Korean youths and students will participate with us in the 13th Youths and Students World Festival which is scheduled in Pyongyang in 1989.

The proposal also notes that if a war were to break out on the Korean peninsula, those who will suffer from it would be the Korean people themselves and those who will benefit from it would be the outside forces, and that, further, if the nuclear weapons which the U.S. forces have brought into South Korea were used, all of our Korean nation would be destroyed. The proposal made it clear that our nation should never be embroiled in the outside forces' nuclear war and should not let them fish in troubled waters, but should explore ways to live peacefully on its own.

The proposal notes that if a democratic regime is established in South Korea, we will immediately discuss with it urgent measures to prevent an armed conflict, avert the danger of war and to alleviate tensions, and the proposal puts forth specific measures.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is grand national unity.

The five-point proposal of national unity put forth in the letter is a new patriotic initiative and a measure for national salvation to open an epoch-making phase for all the nation jointly to pave a way to the reunification of the fatherland with grand unity of all the nation in conformity with the demand of the developing South Korean situation. The five-point proposal, which will be a turning point for grand national unity and peaceful reunification under the situation created in South Korea, is a proposal for national salvation that has elucidated the future of our nation.

Under the complicated situation that has been created, there are many problems that should be solved to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Among the urgent problems are those of preventing the danger of war created in the country and alleviating tensions, of breaking the state of closure between the North and the South and opening a breakthrough for dialogue and reunification, and of solving the issue of the approaching Olympic games in conformity with the common national interests.

The five-point proposal put forward in the letter makes clear a path to a comprehensive and total solution of all these problems.

The five-point proposal for national unity between North and South not only reflects the keen interests of South Korean people of all walks of life struggling to oppose military dictatorship and to establish a genuine democratic regime, but also it is a most realistic proposal conforming to the aspirations and yearnings of the whole nation and of progressive people of the world who desire peace and the reunification of Korea.

All the points in this proposal reflect the inner-most patriotic feelings of our people and their ardent desire for national salvation. They wish to pull down the barrier of division with the united strength of the entire nation and live harmoniously and happily in the reunified fatherland. The proposal gives us the prospect and bright hope of solving our nation's problems correctly on our own.

There is no private interest in it, but it comprehensively contains the sincerity and true outlook necessary to solve the problem. The proposal of national unity put forward at the joint meeting is a fair, just, and reasonable

proposal that can be accepted by everyone except a handful of national traitors and the splittists at home and abroad who oppose reunification.

Because of its justness, practicability, and fairness, this proposal evokes considerable support from those compatriots at home and abroad who are concerned over the future of the country and the nation and desire reunification. The world's progressive people who call for peace and the reunification of Korea also welcome our new proposal. We warmly welcome and fully support the step taken by the joint meeting as we acknowledge it to conform entirely to the ardent desire of our people for reunification and to the will of our people in promoting reunification by all means.

Our deep interest in developments in South Korea and the proclamation of the five-point proposal of national unity was prompted by the patriotic and nation-loving desire to bring about a bright future not only for the South Korean people but also for the reunification of the country and the future of the nation. This proposal, if put into effect, will end the military dictatorship and open a wide avenue for democratic development in South Korea. It will create a historic phase of elimination of tensions between North and South and ensure a durable peace. Also, the dialogue and contact between them will be actively conducted without any burden, opening a bright prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. And the Olympic issue, over which the people at home and abroad are concerned, will be solved satisfactorily in conformity with the common national interests.

Everyone who truly desires the democratization of the South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland should rise up to realize our epochal proposal for national salvation. Establishing a democratic regime is a firm guarantee for the democratization of South Korean society and a first starting point to promote national unity between the North and the South. Although democratization is now said to be just around the corner, the military fascist elements have all power in their hands and still reign over the people. There is still the danger of the people's aspiration for democratization being toyed with again by the outside forces that defend the dictatorial force. The South Korean people should continue the success in the direct election system which they have won through struggle to the end into the establishment of a democratic regime and the realization of democratization.

Above all, the South Korean people should wage a vigorous struggle to form a pannational neutral cabinet and frustrate the criminal scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to fix the election of the president based on the present fascist cabinet and to prolong the military dictatorship, and resolutely check the running for president by the military clique of gangsters, the yusin remnants, and the diabolical Kwangju murderers.

Under the condition where the united forces of the military fascist group in pursuit of prolonging dictatorship are attempting to block the arrival of a democratic regime with guns and bayonets, it is a very urgent and important matter for the democratic forces to cope with this with the strategy of cohesion. Cohesion is democratization, and splitting is the prolonging of dictatorship. The parties, factions, and people of all walks of life in South Korea should clearly know the grave consequences that will result when they hurt the cohesion or weaken the democratic forces by pursuing only the selfish interests of their own parties and factions and their own personal selfish interests, and firmly unite themselves under one banner, that is, the establishment of a democratic regime.

Since it importantly depends upon defending national sovereignty and the success of the antifascist struggle for democratization whether they can bring about a new turning point for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we are convinced that all the South Korean parties, factions, and people of all walks of life will firmly unite themselves and wage a more vigorous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification hand in hand with us.

As the same fellow countrymen, we will always firmly take part with the South Korean people who struggle for democratization with the awareness that there are bright prospects for national unity, peace, and peaceful reunification on the road to establishing a democratic regime in South Korea.

#### **Labor Conference Supports Reunification**

*SK120705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT  
11 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA)—An appeal to the workers and trade unions of the world, a letter to the United Nations secretary general, a letter to the workers and trade unions of the United States and a letter to the South Korean workers were adopted at the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean people and workers held in Prague. The appeal to the workers and trade unions of the world expressed firm solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their efforts to reunify the country peace [word indistinct] without foreign interference it said [word indistinct] the conference calls on the workers and trade unions of all countries to support their proposals for reunifying the country peacefully through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and [words indistinct] North-South dialogue.

Our conference supports the new proposal of the DPRK dated July 23, 1987, for a phased reduction of military forces in the North and the South of Korea, withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and convocation of multi-national disarmament talks concerning this matter.

The conference praises the DPRK's initiative on a unilateral reduction of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of the year. The letter to the U.N. secretary general noted that although a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement was adopted at the U.N. General Assembly session in November [words indistinct] taken to carry it out and the U.S. forces in South Korea have continued abusing the U.N. flag. It went on to say:

The conference demands that the United Nations direct attention to the desire of the Korean people for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The conference demands that the United Nations take every step possible to get all foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and help the Korean people accelerate the peaceful reunification of their country without any outside interference.

The letter to the workers and trade unions of the United States said:

The conference calls on you to launch a campaign for unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The conference requests you to force the U.S. Administration to accede to the talks for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, implement the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and take necessary measures for promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The letter to the South Korean workers affirmed firm solidarity of the workers and trade unions of all continents with the South Korean workers in the heroic struggle against extension of the military dictatorship and for establishment of a democratic government, restoration of their rights, withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### **Kim Pong-chu Address**

*SK120759 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT  
11 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA)—An international trade unions conference for solidarity with the Korean people and workers was held in Prague over November 3-4.

Jan Nemoudry, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, made a keynote report at the conference.

He proved with historical facts that the U.S. imperialists have pursued the policy of dividing Korea, since their occupation of South Korea. He referred to the conditions

of the South Korean workers and the present situation of the labour movement under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to the question of Korea's reunification.

He went on:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, a proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and other proposals for peaceful reunification more than 200 times after the country was divided.

What is particularly important is the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

Now the Korean question is a very important one directly linked with security and peace in Asia and the world. The reunification of Korea presupposes the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and any proposal and initiative on Korea should be based on it.

The peaceloving forces of the whole world including the trade union movement should expose and denounce such moves as "cross recognition", "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and "two Koreas plot to maintain the present division of Korea.

The United States must give up hostile policy toward Korea and withdraw all its troops from South Korea, taking along nuclear weapons.

He [denounced] the South Korean rulers for trying to keep the military "regime" by nominating former "general" No Tae-u as "candidate president".

He declared that he would organize an international campaign for putting a strong international pressure on the South Korean "regime" to keep "commitments to democratization" and ensure the democratic freedom and right of trade unions, and supporting the South Korean workers' struggle.

Head of the Korean trade union delegation Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the general federation of trade unions of Korea, made a supplementary report at the conference.

The heightened tensions and the increased danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula are direct product of the U.S. Korean policy and Asian strategy said, and went on:

The United States is persistently scheming to create "two Koreas" with a view to perpetuating the present division of Korea to keep hold on South Korea as its colony and military base for its Asian strategy.



The United States is also trying to have the 24th Olympic games open in Seoul single-handedly, in a bid to improve the image of South Korea, a colony and nuclear [word indistinct] in the international arena and put the [word indistinct] of an "independent state" on it so as to "legalise" the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and create a favourable environment for "two Koreas".

Underlying the proposals for peaceful reunification put forward by the DPRK Government is the basic principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The workers' struggle for the right to existence and democratic liberty in South Korea is now developing into a massive one with no fascist offensive crafty [apparent] and deceptive [words indistinct] imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group block the growing onward movement of the South Korea working class.

**No Tae-u Challenges Desire for Reunification**  
*SK131008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u had a so-called "round-table conversation" on November 10 at a hotel in Seoul and let loose a long string of anti-national, anti-communist jargon, according to a report.

At the end of his tirade, he viciously challenged the desire of the people for reunification, contending that it was "dangerous" to say "any form of reunification is desirable". This challenge of the traitor has lashed the South Korean people into fury.

National reunification is vital to the entire Korean nation and, to this end, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity have already been indicated to our nation.

Nevertheless, No Tae-u, who has been clinging to outside forces, inciting war fever against the North and zealously creating distrust and antagonism within the nation, is twanging the harp of "conditions", ignoring these principles.

The "conditions," in the final analysis, mean keeping the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, prolonging their colonial rule with a war against the North and, essentially, refusing to reunify the country.

**Daily Denounces No Tae-u's Campaign Pledges**  
*SK120503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT*  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—No Tae-u, "president" of the Democratic Justice Party which is a den of South Korean military gangsters, is craftily scheming to get more votes with the approach of the "presidential elections" slated for December.

In a signed commentary *Nodong Sinmun* says:

The traitor No Tae-u, at a "round-table conference" with reporters Tuesday, made public "election commitments" such as "six-point principles" for the "justice of economy" and "six-point policy" for narrowing down "disparity between the rich and the poor", prattling about realising the "era of common people" when "people" would be the "master of economy" and "gap between the rich and the poor" be narrowed.

His random announcement of dog-cheap "commitments" is a honeyed trick to improve his public image as the scum of history and win popularity and seize the "presidential" chair.

As a military gangster who has never stood on the side of the common people in view of his fascist nature and his treacherous acts, he is a dictatorial maniac who is not entitled to mouth "common people".

His "commitments" here and there are a whopping lie to get more "votes". After "elections" he would throw them away like a pair of old shoes and would never recall them.

His utterance about "great rally of stable forces" at a "meeting of 92 district party committee chairmen" that day betrays his intention to call together the anti-communist conservative forces to stamp out the democratic forces and extend the military dictatorship.

He is scheming to win the favor of people with his deceptive "commitments" and come to power, but the people will never be taken in.

**Former Politicians Comment**

*SK130444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) — No Tae-u, "president of the Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea, who appeared in the "election campaign", ignoring and insulting the people's will, has no elementary qualification to run for "presidency". So said an open interrogation published by the members of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, strongly demanding that he give up his "presidential candidacy".

The council comprises personages who were active in the South Korean political and public circles including former "national assemblymen", who came to the northern half of the country for rebirth in 1950. In the document they presented a 9-point interrogation to No Tae-u and demanded him to answer it.

— How can "yusin" remnant No Tae-u who "contributed" to reviving the fascist "yusin system" of former dictator, run for "presidency" in the direct elections which the South Korean people achieved with blood?

— Can No Tae-u, the principal criminal in murdering thousands of students and citizens in Kwangju, a southern city of South Korea, when they rose in demand of democracy and reunification in May 1980, dare compete in democratic election?

— Can a military fascist who has taken delight in man-hunting, serving in the army for more than 30 years, administer a democratic politics?

— Can a chieftain of torture who suppressed, tortured and massacred a large number of students and democrats, serving as the "intelligence chief of the counter-intelligence corps of the army" and "minister of home affairs", promote democratic development?

— No Tae-u who had been dead set against the direct "presidential" elections, is running for "presidency" in the "direct elections," lost to all sense of shame. In this he pursues the extension of the present military dictatorship. Can such a political charlatan rise to power?

— Can a fellow who set free only a few people through the front door and took behind the bars several times as many through the back door, after "committing" himself to the release and reinstatement of all the "offenders of political coloring" in the "June 29 declaration", carry out true democratisation?

— Can a betrayer who to rig up his "election" in reliance upon the present fascist "cabinet" desperately opposes the establishment of a national neutral cabinet demanded by the people, guarantee "fair elections"?

— How can a special-class agent of the United States who vowed to offer everything to the United States, only if it made him "president", defend the dignity and interest of the nation and realise the national independence?

— Can a nation-splittist who is openly parroting the U.S. "two Koreas" line and pursuing the permanent division, argue about the reunification question?

Holding that No Tae-u answer above-said interrogation, the members of the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification said that these questions are related to basic issues concerning the qualification of a "presidential candidate" who should accommodate the people's will in South Korea desirous of independence, democracy and reunification.

If No Tae-u evades answers to our questions or keep mum about them, this itself would be regarded as a challenge to democracy and be denounced, warned the document.

### **Repression of Students in South Denounced**

SK130434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public information No. 419 on November 12, which denounces the brutal repressive campaign carried on by the South Korean puppets in the weeklong period from November 4 to 10 against the patriotic students and people who opposed the attempts of the traitor No Tae-u to rise to power and demanded the formation of a national neutral cabinet.

The information notes that the puppets, by invoking fascist evil laws, arrested and detained students of Seoul, Koryo and Yonsei Universities and citizens who demanded the establishment of a national neutral cabinet and resignation of traitor No Tae-u at various meetings, demonstrations and street signature-collecting campaign.

The puppet clique's fascist suppression is getting more malicious as propaganda activities for awakening people are gaining strength among the students and one large wall-paper after another introducing the brilliant realities of the northern half of the country is pasted up at university towns.

The frantic row of fascist suppression kicked up every day in South Korea proves that the "commitments to democratisation" made by the traitor No Tae-u are no more than fascist commitments, the information declares, and demands:

The South Korean puppets should stop fascist suppression going against the people's desire for democracy, immediately dissolve the present fascist "cabinet" and fascist repressive tools and such terrorist groups as "youth voluntary service groups" and give up forthwith the intrigues to rig "election" of the traitor No Tae-u, as demanded by the people.

### **Daily on Removing of Student's Remains**

SK130512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique committed an outrage of taking away the remains of patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon who was arrested and tortured to death in a prison after participating in the Kwangju uprising.



The puppet clique committed this outrage when South Korean opposition democratic forces, students and families of detainees were carrying his remains from his native place to the Mangwoldong Cemetery, Kwangju, and indiscriminately fired tear gas at the funeral procession.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, not satisfied with the brutal torture to death of the patriotic student who rose in the righteous struggle for democracy, is stretching black tentacles of fascism even to the remains, *Nodong Sinmun* today brands this as a criminal act which can be committed only by beasts and host of butchers who threw away even the veil of man. The author of the commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group dislikes everything moving toward Mount Mudung, Kwangju, and brutally cracks down upon it at the point of bayonets. It is aimed at covering its ugly color as Kwangju murderers and violators of human rights and the reality of torture and murderous rule.

The brutal outrage on the remains of democratic resistance is immediately a bayonet brandishing against democracy.

The repeated outrage of the puppets fully shows that the traitor No Tae-u's advertisement about "man sharing dream and pains of Kwangju", "compensation", "building of memorial tower" and the like is a sheer lie to appease people.

**KCNA on Rumor on Chon Fleeing to Australia**  
*SK131600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—A rumor has it that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan may flee to Australia in case of "emergency," the August issue of the *Korea Report* published in Japan said.

The issue quoted information from Australia as saying U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur visited Australia to discuss with Prime Minister Hawke "Chon Tu-hwan's asylum in Australia" right before his trip to South Korea when the June popular resistance reached the zenith.

The Korea report said Chon Tu-hwan has already secured immovables in Perth in western Australia. For example, his clan bought stocks of the Swan Company, a large beer enterprise, for [word instinct] million dollars and purchased the "White Rock" hotel.

Chon is buying immovables in Australia through his agent, Aran Bond, who is closely linked with his sister-in-law's husband Kim Sang-ku, former puppet ambassador to Australia, the issue added.

It pointed out that Chon Tu-hwan's son, Chun Chae-kuk, is on close terms with Aran bond and is involved in the unidentified foreign debt of 1,200 million dollars and that Chon Tu-hwan's younger brother, Chon Kyong-hwan, has frequented Australia recently, implying that they are all connected with preparations for Chon Tu-hwan's "asylum" in Australia.

Preparations for the refuge of Chon's clan are being arranged by chairman of the "Association of Korean Residents in Australia" Cho Ki-to, who was Chon's classmate at the Taegu Technical High School, and others, the issue disclosed.

**Ambassador Holds News Conference on Olympics**  
*SK121253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1200 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] The chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee issued a press statement on 23 October. In connection with this, our country's embassy in India arranged a press conference on 28 October. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of where the press conference was held. Reporters of the *Times of India*, a newspaper; the *Press Trust of India*, a news agency; and other important Indian newspapers and news agencies were present at the press conference.

At the press conference, at first, our country's ambassador explained in detail the content of the press statement that the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee released in connection with the fact that the South Korean side opposed our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. He also mentioned in detail the Republic's proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic games by the North and the South and its justness. Following this, the ambassador answered reporters' questions.

**Election Propaganda Gaining Momentum**  
*SK131027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—All parts of the country are enveloped in a festive atmosphere with the elections to the city and county people's assemblies slated for November 15.

"Long live our socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "All voters, participate in the elections to the city and county people's assemblies and vote for the candidates!" and other slogans and posters and decorations have been posted up on the streets, at villages and workshops and propaganda cars equipped with loudspeakers and pupils' singing groups are showing brisk activities to add to the election atmosphere.

Election propaganda is gathering momentum with the approach of the auspicious day for consolidating our people's power like monolith.

The industrial establishments, cooperative farms and streets are animated with propaganda activities in the form of lectures, explanatory talk and round-table conversations.

The speakers there call upon all the voters to participate in the elections for further consolidating our people's power which defends and guarantees the interests of the entire people and cast their ballots for the candidates and thus powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible might of the Korean people united as firm as a rock around the party and the leader.

Meanwhile, artists are engaged in various forms of election propaganda.

The central and local art troupes and art propaganda teams are stirring the working people through their art agitation to greet the elections with high political enthusiasm and brilliant achievements.

On the threshold of the elections, the cinema houses and houses of culture are showing such feature films as "The Birth of a New Government" (two parts) and "Our Deputy" and such documentaries as "The Fatherland Prospering Under the Banner of the Republic," "My Homeland" and "The Flag of the Republic."

#### **Preparations Conclude**

*SK130450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT  
13 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA)—Preparations for the elections to the city and county people's assemblies slated for November 15 ended throughout the country amid the high political enthusiasm of the entire people.

The city and county election committees and district and sub-district election committees have carried out the preparatory work according to the regulations of the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All the district and sub-district election committees across the country have registered and made public the nominated candidates of deputies to the city and county people's assemblies after posting the lists of voters' names.

**U.S. Visit to South Viewed To Help No Tae-u**  
*SK121025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT  
12 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 12 (KCNA)—Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for security, assistance, science and technology, flew into Seoul on November 10, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Earlier, in September and October Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defence for international affairs and security, Ford, former U.S. president, Brown, former U.S. secretary of defence, Ambrose, undersecretary of the U.S. Army, Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, and other high-ranking servants of U.S. imperialism flew into Seoul one after another and left after being closeted with the puppets.

It is very clear what is sought by the frequent trip to Seoul by the U.S. imperialist servants at a time when the criminal moves of the No Tae-u group to "win victory" are undisguised on the threshold of "elections" of the puppet president slated for December.

The U.S. imperialists are seeking to fabricate "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u at any cost by sending servants of aggression engrossed in political plots in succession so as to extend the present military dictatorship and make the "Seoul Olympics" a success and thus realize their original ambition to make "two Koreas" a fait accompli.

This is proved by the fact that Derwinski will discuss with the puppets the question of "strengthening security and cooperation" and the question of "supporting the Seoul Olympics" staying in Seoul till November 14.

At a time when the traitor No Tae-u was at stake by a nation-wide resistance of the people in June, the U.S. imperialists sent Sigur and Derwinski, etc. to South Korea and wrote a script for the prolongation of dictatorship to cope with the situation with "dialogue" and "compromise", prattling about their invariable "commitments to security".

The U.S. imperialists are talking volubly in vain, throwing away even a mask of hypocrisy, to back the shaking No Tae-u group totally rejected again by the people with the puppet presidential "elections" at hand.

#### **South Korea**

##### **Details Provided on Kidnapped Workers**

*SK111313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1257 GMT  
11 Nov 87*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP)—Two South Korean workers, who were kidnapped in the Philippines by a group of armed bandits Tuesday, were known to be safe as of Wednesday afternoon.

According to reports by the Hanil Development Co.'s branch office in Manila, letters in their own handwriting were delivered to the branch office, and five Filipino workers who had been kidnapped with them were all released.

Earlier Wednesday, the workers' employer said in Seoul that the two South Korean workers were kidnapped in the Southeast Asian nation by armed bandits who appeared to be communist rebels. The two Korean workers—Choe Sung-kwon, 30, and Han Puk-su, 50—were kidnapped Tuesday morning while working on a road improvement project near Laoag, 390 kilometers north of Manila, the Hanil Development Co. said.

The two, abducted along with five Filipino workers at the site, eight kilometers from Laoag, capital of the northernmost province of Ilocos Norte, were supervising the construction work, when they were abducted at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday.

In addition, the bandits also seized five vehicles including dump trucks at the site, and reportedly fled to a nearby mountainous area with the kidnapped victims, the company said.

Hanil has set up a task force to obtain the early release of the kidnapped men, looking into the circumstances that led to the incident by maintaining contact with its branch office in Manila.

Two other Hanil Development workers, abducted in the Philippines in October 1986 under similar circumstances, were freed 58 days later following negotiations between the company and the captors.

Hanil, an affiliate of the Hanjin Business Group, was awarded a 3.24 million U.S. dollar road improvement contract by the Philippine Public Road Project Ministry a year ago. South Korean workers have been involved with the project, scheduled to be completed by July 4, 1988, along with Filipinos hired there.

#### **Hanil To Direct Negotiations**

*SK131058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT  
13 Nov 87*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—A branch office of the Hanil Development Co. in the Philippines has delivered Korean food to kidnappers of two of its Korean employees with a letter expressing the hope for early contact with the captors, a company official here said Friday.

The branch office in Laoag, 390 kilometers north of Manila, Thursday afternoon delivered rice and kimchi, pickled cabbage spiced with red peppers, through a Philippine resident to armed guerrillas holding the two Koreans hostage, he said.

He also said the company, while demanding early contact with the captors, also expressed hope in the letter that its two Korean employees would be released as soon as possible.

The official said he thinks it will take two or three days for Hanil to receive an answer to the letter, in view of the mountainous terrain where the kidnappers are located.

The kidnapping of Choe Sung-kwon, 30, and Han Puk-su, 50, occurred Tuesday morning while the two were working at a road construction site near Laoag.

Tuesday's abduction marks the second time the Korean construction company has had employees kidnapped in the Philippines. In October last year, two other Hanil workers were abducted by the communist New People's Army (NPA) under similar circumstances and were freed 57 days later following negotiations between the company and the captors.

Meanwhile, Hanil company president Cho Chung-sik and Yi Kang-mok, a Hanil managing director, left here Friday morning for Manila to direct possible negotiations for the release of the Korean hostages.

The company official said Yi plans to go to the site of the kidnapping Saturday after meeting with National Democratic Front leaders and lawyers.

Hanil, an affiliate of the Hanjin business group, was awarded a 3.24 million U.S. dollar road improvement contract by the Philippine public road project ministry a year ago. Ten Korean workers have been involved with the project, scheduled to be completed by July 1988, along with Filipinos hired there.

#### **No Tae-u Urges Trade Missions With PRC**

*SK110707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0602 GMT  
11 Nov 87*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP)—Ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) president No Tae-u said Wednesday that South Korea and China should establish reciprocal resident trade missions sometime after the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

I think that the time will come when the two countries will establish trade missions for economic exchange and that resident trade missions should be established in each country, No said in a news conference at the party headquarters.

Announcing his plan to develop the nation's west coast, the DJP presidential nominee said that if trade with China is expanded and becomes official, this will herald the era of the west coast.

South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations.

He also promised to help complete the construction of a 350-kilometer-long expressway linking Incheon, some 30 kilometers west of Seoul, with the port city of Mokpo, some 305 kilometers southwest of the capital city, before the middle of the 1990's, if he is elected president.



On Monday, No said that such western coastal cities as Asan, Kunsan and Mokpo will be industrial bases for increased trade with China and other Asian countries.

**Interviewed by Kwanhun Club**

SK130415 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
13 Nov 87 pp 2, 7

["Excerpts" from question and answer session between No Tae-u and members of the Kwanhun Club 12 November]

[Text] Question: The opposition Reunification Democratic Party maintains the Dec. 12 incident of 1979 (the arrest of the martial law commander) was a revolt by politically ambitious generals. Chong Sung-hwa, then martial law commander, says the generals involved will be judged by history as despicable persons. How do you evaluate the incident?

Answer: I understand the Dec. 12 incident has become an election campaign issue.

But we have to think about the Oct. 26 incident (the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui in 1979).

His 18 years of absolute power crumbled on that day, creating a political vacuum and great social confusion. Emergency was declared all over the nation except for Cheju-do.

At that time, the military was the last resort to contain the social and political chaos. It would have been very dangerous if the military had faltered.

Unfortunately, Kim Chae-kyu, who assassinated the president, began to be described as a fighter for democracy and freedom.

Chong Sung-hwa was near the site of the incident, and heard shots fired. The people as well as the military were suspicious of Chong. An investigation had to be conducted.

Q: One of the six generals assembled in Kyongbok Palace Dec. 12, Yu Ha-song, the then assistant minister of national defense for logistics, said he ordered the mobilization of troops. Under whose permission were the troops mobilized? Did the then acting President order it? How could the troop mobilization be justified?

A: The troops were mobilized to save the nation. Chong directed the investigation in such a way as to embellish Kim Chae-kyu as a fighter for freedom and democracy.

Chong's action threatened to divide the military, which would have had horrible consequences.

Some people say the incident was a revolt, and others say it was a coup d'etat. But a coup means the control of the three branches of government.

When the incident was concluded, the military returned to its original duty, leaving politics to politicians. It conducted its responsibilities. I understand why Rep. Yu Hak-song said he ordered the mobilization of the troops. He was the senior officer of the generals assembled (in Kyongbok Palace).

He favored and suggested the mobilization, but it was I that ordered the mobilization of troops belonging to the Ninth Division. (No was the commander of the division).

When I mobilized the troops, I took measures to keep front-line areas defended.

Q: Foreign news reports described you as a dreadful general after the incident. Chong Sung-hwa once maintained north Korean troops would have been able to storm Seoul should they have decided to attack the south. An argument said you ordered military police guarding President Choe Kyu-ha to be disarmed. What is your comment?

A: The mobilization was helpful in the national crisis, though I cannot say it did not hamper the defense of the front line at all. Crises both from within and outside are dangerous. We were responsible for two kinds of crises.

As a commander of a military unit stationed in the front-line area, I did not know whether military police or security forces were guarding President Choe.

Q: How did the six of you assemble and what did you talk about?

A: Rep. Yu did not say this (when he talked about the incident Thursday), but all of us were friendly to Chong. I served him when I was a junior officer, and others had similar experiences.

We wanted to avoid a confrontation with him. The head of a joint investigation headquarters was supposed to question anyone involved regardless of his rank. He recommended to President Choe that Chong be questioned.

How could Chong who was near the site of President Pak's assassination direct the investigation (as army chief of staff)?

At that time, one defense lawyer (attending a trial trying those involved in the assassination) told the prosecutor that he should know what his higher-up wants from him before starting an investigation.

Q: A rumor said Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, who headed the joint investigation headquarters at that time, may have revolted because he knew he would be reassigned to an east coast unit.

A: I did not hear it at that time. I heard of it after an investigation.

Q: What would you do if young officers broke the law in the name of something they thought crucially important?

A: I can confidently say that we were on the side of justice. Who would respect a commander who encouraged a man who shot the President? The military was of an opinion that he should resign.

Q: Do you admit that it was a semi-coup?

A: A coup is to take government power. But after the incident, we returned to our innate responsibilities. We did not intend to take power. It is not proper at all to try to link the incident with a coup.

Q: The core group of the officers involved took major military posts after the incident. Some of them were rewarded with an opportunity to become politicians.

A: I did not desire to become a politician or a presidential candidate. I think it is my fate shaped by the conditions of an era.

You can understand how chaotic Seoul was before and after the Dec. 12 incident. I did my best to protect Seoul citizens and keep order. Then, I retired. Since then, I have served as a government minister and president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

But I cannot say I wanted to become a politician. [Seoul *The Korea Times* in English on 13 November on pages 1 and 2 carries a similar article and here adds: [Q: Chon became President and you became a presidential nominee by dint of the incident. How can you persuade your juniors not to intervene in politics?

[A: I can proudly say that we stood on the side of justice. (We) defied the superiors for a greater cause. General opinion in the military was that Chong should retire or commit suicide.

[Q: But you actually took over key posts and entered the political quarters after the birth of the incumbent government.

[A: As for me, I really did not wish to become a politician nor a presidential candidate. It was due to the circumstances at the time as well as my fate and the will of the heaven. I was more interested in sports and Olympic preparations.]

Q: What do you think of former military generals joining opposition parties?

A: I thought Chong would remain low-key and exercise self-restraint in view of his responsibility. I did not expect him to get involved in politics.

I don't want to talk about other generals because they are free to do what they wish.

Q: Despite your explanation of the Dec. 12 incident, I do not feel the full truth has been brought to light. Why do you think I have this feeling?

A: I am sorry you do not believe me.

[Seoul *The Korea Times* in English of 13 November adds the following:

[Q: The incident still left room for suspicion despite your 30-minute elucidation. Why?

[A: A feature of Koreans' general character is mistrust. It is regrettable if you don't believe me. I revealed what I am through my June 29 declaration. Please believe me.]

Q: What about the argument that as a result of the incident you have become president and presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party?

A: I think the controversy over the issue of legitimacy of the government was resolved with my democratic reform proposal of June 29. It is regrettable that the opposition is still talking about what they call military rule.

There are many former military officers working in political, economic and other fields. If the opposition is talking about this, I can understand it. If I am elected president, I will not give the impression of this (military rule).

Q: How will you handle the issue of resolving the 1980 Kwangju incident?

A: Priority will be given to the settlement of this issue, if I am elected president. I will visit the Mangwol-dong cemetery, restore the honor of the citizens and meet with bereaved families. (Mangwol-dong in Kwangju has a cemetery where victims of the Kwangju incident are buried).

Q: Were you involved in the incident?

A: As commander of the Capital Garrison Command at that time, I was very much concerned about the incident, hoping that there would be no casualties. I am very sorry that some citizens, policemen, and military personnel lost their lives. The rumors regarding the death toll won't help to heal the scars of the unhappy incident. The nation should make concerted efforts to put an end to the incident, thus restoring the honor of those involved.

Q: It is known that you often recite Herman Hesse and other literary works. Is there any one of them that you can remember?

A: (No read from memory parts of a poem by Hesse on Autumn).



Q: You say that you are the only one who can keep the military out of politics. How can you guarantee your friends in the military will not do what you did before?

A: It might be too dogmatic for me to say that. But there won't be any more military intervention in politics if democratic progress is made, and we achieve balanced social development.

Q: Prior to your June 29 declaration, many students involved in violent demonstrations were arrested, some of them as pro-Communist suspects. However, you describe as nationalism the same student activities after June 29. What brought about such a change?

A: I talked to many students before my declaration in June. And I found that they had a national self-respect which the older generation didn't have.

I also knew that their anti-American sentiment was a product of the national self-esteem.

Q: What is your evaluation of the May 16 incident of 1961 and May 17 incident of 1980?

A: The two are completely different. The May 16 incident was purely a military coup, while the latter took place in the course of stabilizing the nation in the face of extreme confusion.

Q: How do you explain the frequent change in your attitude toward the Constitution?

A: It is true I once vowed to keep the Constitution intact. That was because the realization of a single presidency stipulated in the Constitution was regarded as most important. When there were demands for a constitutional amendment, we suggested a parliamentary cabinet system after a long careful study. It was to prevent protracted one-man rule, and to spread political power around.

But compromise was never possible with opposition parties, and the people also wanted to choose the president by themselves. Thus came my June declaration featuring the acceptance of a direct presidential election. I don't agree with a view that I swayed too often without any political conviction.

Q: How do you respond to the opposition allegation that the June declaration was a "surrender" to the people?

A: I don't deny that. But let me ask you this. Was there ever any nation in the world, or government, that really yielded to the people? I promise that I will never fail to accomplish the eight-point democratic formula of my June declaration.

[Seoul *The Korea Times* in English of 13 November adds:

Q: The Opposition has said that your June 29 declaration was nothing but a capitulation to the people's pressure and that most of the eight points in the proposal except the direct presidential election have not been carried out?

A: I don't deny that I surrendered to the people. It was a capitulation indeed. But have you ever seen any leader of the ruling camp who surrendered to the people? I am ready to surrender not just once but even one hundred times if it is to accept what the people want.

[Sincere steps have been taken to carry out my eight-point democratization package and such efforts will continue.]

Q: Do you plan to revise the Constitution to a cabinet system, if elected president?

A: I will follow the opinions of the majority of the people.

[Seoul *The Korea Times* in English on 13 November adds the following:

Q: Your party has favored the parliamentary cabinet system and then accepted the opposition demand for direct presidential election. Will you seek to revise the Constitution again to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system if you are elected president?

A: As far as the question is concerned, I will follow the spirit of the June 29 declaration. As long as the people don't want it, I will not take an initiative to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system.]

Q: There are some people who say that you make too many election commitments.

A: I am not one to make false commitments. All those commitments are the result of careful studies by experts of my party and the government. Also, funds required to carry them out have mostly been secured in cooperation with the cabinet. As a responsible party in power, the DJP is different from opposition parties.

Q: I heard that you kept your military uniform in your office when you were minister of sports. I also heard that you shed tears when President Chon Tu-hwan nominated you as presidential candidate of the DJP, and that you trembled when a tear gas canister was thrown at you in a political rally in Kwangju.

A: I treasure my 30 years of service with the Army. As for the tears, I felt a solemn sense of mission deep in my heart when I heard President Chon say that. And I am not that weak to tremble at such happenings. At the scene, I resolved to overcome the difficulties in making the nation a democracy.

Q: How do you assess the three Kims? Do you think Kim Chong-pil will embarrass you in the election?

A: The three Kims have many years of political experience. I estimate highly their activities for democratic development. But, they have often gone to extremes for their own political interests, denying any dialogue or compromise.

Despite only two years and 10 months of political experience, I am confident about realizing the major national tasks—security, social stability and economic growth.

I have not tried to persuade Chong-pil to give up his candidacy.

Q: Do you believe that the current Fifth Republic will have received legitimacy if you win the election?

A: Regardless of the outcome of the election, the "severance" of the national history should end.

Q: On May 17, 1980, the current government merged print and broadcast media, and dismissed public officials. Was it legal?

A: At that time, what people wanted most was social stability and reform. The measures were taken under difficult circumstances.

Q: Don't you think your role in the Dec. 12, 1979, incident brought you the presidential candidacy?

A: I don't think so. My candidacy was my destiny. It was the will of heaven.

[Seoul *The Korea Times* in English on 13 November adds:

[Q: You have said recently that, if elected president, you will not allow your relatives to seek any special favors. Does such determination arise from your recognition of problems involving the present government?

[A: The incumbent President has made sincere efforts to do away with the corruption involving his relatives. The will of the President is important but family members and other people close to the President should also help him in carrying out his commitment.

[If I am elected, I will give top priority to the elimination of such corruptions.

[Q: There is information that your younger brother, No Chae-u, has formed an organization called Taerimhoe. What is its purpose and function?

[A: I heard that various associations and groups have been formed to support me in the face of the presidential election. I have told my brother to keep his hands off the organization. Thank you for alerting me on this particular matter.

[Q: Do you still believe that the two Kims (Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung) will finally agree to a single candidacy between them? What do you think are the strong and weak points of your opponents?

[A: I don't want to comment on other candidates. All I can say for certain is that I am ready for any form of presidential race.]

**RDP Demands No Tae-u Withdraw From Race**  
*SK130315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—The chief election campaign manager of the leading opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Friday delivered harsh verbal attacks against No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), with regard to No's role in the Dec. 12, 1979, military incident and demanded that no give up his presidential candidacy.

No was also criticized by Kim Chong-pil, former prime minister now running as the nominee of the recently established New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), who labeled the Dec. 12 military incident as a complete revolt and threatened to reveal the real truths of the incident himself.

Kim Chae-kwang, director of Kim Yong-sam's election campaign task force, insisted in a news conference that Roh was the key conspirator of the incident which he said was an act of overpowering seniors by juniors.

He contended, the Dec. 12 incident was a coup d'etat by a small segment of power-hungry soldiers who arrested the army chief of staff without prior approval of the supreme commander of the armed forces (the president) and who mobilized troops deployed in the front in their revolt.

While claiming that no has concealed the truth about the incident as he pursued his political ambitions, Kim said, No is unqualified for leading a civilian, democratic government.

In answering a question, Kim also said that No's candidacy was an outrageous choice on the part of the ruling party in view of his immorality and dishonesty.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil warned that he himself would expose as much as the real truth of the Dec. 12 incident as he knew it unless the incumbent ruling camp moves to reveal the truth.

While meeting a group of journalists accompanying his campaign tour of South Cholla province Friday, the former prime minister during the rule of President Pak Chong-hui, said No's remarks at a panel discussion sponsored by an organization of leading journalists Thursday were far short of revealing the truth of the incident.

### **Kim Tae-chung Accepts PPD Nomination**

*SK130933 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
12 Nov 87 p 3

["Summary" of speech by Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], at 12 November PPD national convention at Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul]

[Text] Today I solemnly accept my nomination as a presidential candidate, acceding to the wishes of all the democratic people in this country and fellow party members to raise the curtain for a new era in which freedom, justice, peace, and unification are attained on this soil.

The significance of the forthcoming election lies in the complete termination of military rule and the restoration of true civil government. Without the military's neutrality, democratization is impossible. I am proud of my being the only candidate who maintains that the opposition candidacy and election results should be determined by the will of the people only without making any compromise to political-soldiers.

I firmly believe that the tradition of civil government, which had been maintained for more than 1,000 years, should be re-established by eradicating for good the pernicious habit of some political-soldiers meddling in politics. This is the most direct reason for my acceptance of the nomination as a presidential candidate.

I once again clarify my resolve for the guarantee of the masses' right to survival. Through my entire political career I have been unswerving in my belief and position that the rights and interests of the middle-income bracket—that is, small and medium-scale traders, entrepreneurs, salaried workers and intellectuals—must be protected and that the right to survival of workers, peasants, the urban populace and other working masses should be guaranteed.

Through my entire political life I have been single-minded about the peaceful unification between the North and South. Of the three phases which I have been advocating—peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchanges, and peaceful unification—the first two phases will be achieved under the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] administration; and concrete unification is expected to be promoted in earnest by the next administration.

Next I believe that the first task to be fulfilled under a democratic regime is the settlement of the Kwangju incident. Through the settlement of this issue I want to bequeath it as a cause of national history to demonstrate the wisdom and morality of our nation before world history. Under any circumstance I will take the lead in opposing political retaliation and I believe that I, a victim, am most appropriate to be the person concerned in reconciliation.

I know very well that, although I am not a single opposition candidate, I am the only candidate supported by the dissident democratic forces. All the organizations that represent workers, peasants, the urban populace, students, intellectuals, salaried workers, and small and medium-scale traders back me either directly or indirectly.

I enjoy the active support of all people who ardently desire the termination of military rule, a just economy, the neutrality of the military, independent diplomacy and the promotion of unification and, particularly the younger generation. I also enjoy broad support regionally as well. In the Seoul-Kyonggi area, in particular, I have been maintaining a firm base of support since 1971. I am convinced that if we carry out successful election campaigns on the basis of this firm support, we will win in the forthcoming election without fail.

I appeal to all party members to unite as one and push on with a conviction in victory. Even though we are not provided with adequate conditions for victory, whether we win or not depends on whether or not we ensure conditions for a fair election even to the minimum. I call on you, party members, to stand in the vanguard of the people and do your level best to ensure a fair election.

To me only the freedom and happiness of you people and the unification of the nation are the supreme objectives. I have been living for only these objectives, transcending my personal happiness, misfortune or honor and dishonor and, to this end, I came to found the PPD. As the power of the people, united with conscience and conviction, brought the victory of the June struggle, I hope that you will give me active support and encouragement to help bring about a great victory in the coming December election as well.

### **Reflects on Nomination**

*SK130443 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
13 Nov 87 p 2

[Kim Tae-chung's answers to reporters questions prior to attending the Party for Peace and Democracy nomination convention 12 November]

[Text] Question: How do you feel about being nominated the party's presidential candidate?



Answer: Though I have been in politics for a long time and was a presidential nominee once before I never held a party post before. In this respect, I have a special feeling now. At this moment, I do believe that the PPD will certainly win the coming election. The advent of the PPD is very meaningful. I earnestly hope that the appearance of our party will mark a turning point in the political history of the nation, and not just confine itself to the December presidential election.

Q: Was it more difficult for you than for other contenders to form a party?

A: Of course, there were many difficulties and I suffered mentally. Not a few people expressed worry over our failure to field a single opposition candidate, that is true. However, I was able to confirm through rallies in Pusan and Chonju that I made the right decision.

I received an unexpectedly enthusiastic welcome in Pusan, where I thought I enjoyed less support (than Kim Yong-sam.)

The two rallies assured me that I could establish a new political party with ease.

Q: It is expected that the Dec. 12 incident of 1979 and the Kwangju incident will explode as major campaign issues in the coming election. Do you feel that your party should be involved in the controversy over the Dec. 12 incident between the DJP and the RDP?

A: The current controversy between the two parties is not a result of the incident itself. It only concerns (the then Army Chief of Staff) Chong Sung-hwa. On my stumping rallies, I will manifestly express my view of the incident. The two incidents will become bones of contention in the election.

Q: Do you have a secret weapon?

A: I don't know what it will be ... (laughter)

Q: You have vowed to cooperate with Kim Yong-sam by forming an alliance. Do you really think any realistic or specific cooperative relations will be possible (with Kim)?

A: All parties should make joint efforts for a fair election. It is imperative that we struggle to conduct a clean and impartial election.

Q: Do you regard it as a split within your support group that Pak Ki-wan, who supported you, was promoted as the people's candidate?

A: It is not an official position of the Mintongnyon.

### Seeks 'Moderate Reformist Line'

SK120107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
12 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) led by Kim Tae-chung will this week hold an annual high-level consultative meeting between South and North Korea in an effort to stabilize peace on the Korean Peninsula before full unification.

The new party, to be formally inaugurated today, suggested in its platform that either president or prime minister from the South and the North chair the consultative meeting to discuss ways of restoring homogeneity of the divided halves.

The meeting may work for the replacement of the current Armistice Agreement with a non-aggression pact. A South-North joint language research institute may also be established.

The PPD will pursue an independent diplomatic policy with superpowers including the United States and Japan to promote national interests and set up trade representative offices in Communist nations including China.

The party platform and election pledges will be approved in the inaugural convention today at the detached building of the Sejong Cultural Center.

Kim Tae-chung will be nominated as presidential candidate and head of the new opposition party at the convention.

In a press conference, Kim explained that the party platform features national reconciliation, a just economy, the neutrality of the military, an independent diplomatic policy and promotion of peaceful unification.

The 64-year-old presidential candidate said the new party will pursue a moderate reformist line and promote the interests of the middle class and workers.

According to the platform released by the party head, the PPD will lay bare the truth of the 1980 Kwangju resistance and pay due compensation for the dead and wounded in the uprising and their family members.

Kim said the PPD will set up a "true civilian government" which does not try to cater to the whims and interests of a few politically-oriented military leaders.

He emphasized that the new party is policy-oriented, ideologically pure and is best equipped to set up a democratic civilian government next February.

As a way of realizing a just economy, the party will establish a sound labor-management relationship, stimulate the domestic market and guarantee minimum wage in proportion to productivity growth.

The party will adopt a three-stage peaceful unification policy: peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchange and peaceful unification.

It will abolish surveillance and intelligence operations by a military unit "meddling in political affairs."

Political retaliation will be denied but those who committed political errors will be called upon to make an open apology and to show repentance.

The party will revise the current law so that a strict limit will be imposed on the duty of the combat police, now engaged in containing street and campus demonstrations.

In economic areas, it will pursue market liberalization and shift the focus of the tax system to direct taxation from the indirect tax formula.

The party will enact a temporary law to make one-shot liquidation of an estimated five trillion won in farm debts.

The next government will float bonds to mobilize the needed funds, to be repaid over the ensuing five years by selling state-run enterprises and economizing on the state budget, it said.

All heads of agricultural, fisheries and live stock cooperatives will be elected through popular vote and the party will devise ways to guarantee prices for farm products as part of re-invigorating the rural economy, it said.

#### **Mintongnyon Issues Support**

SK130453 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Some members of the dissident "Mintongnyon" issued a statement yesterday that they opposed the announcement of support for Kim Tae-chung by its central committee Wednesday.

Pak Ki-wan, vice chairman of the "Mintongnyon" or the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Unification and Democracy, and 43 other members insisted that the "Mintongnyon" should focus on gathering the people's power to put an end to the military dictatorship instead of supporting any specific presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, the radical "Minmintu" student group nominated Pak Ki-wan as its presidential candidate in a meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral Thursday without his presence.

Pak later said he is not qualified to run for president as his rights have not been restored.

#### **RDP Responds to Chong Sung-hwa Controversy** SK120745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—Responding quickly to a key ruling party lawmaker's news conference Wednesday on the controversy over the military turmoil in South Korea in December 1979, South Korea's leading opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) has replied with bitter criticism Thursday referring to the turmoil as an act of revolt.

The controversy, which has emerged as a major political issue in connection with the upcoming presidential election, began when Gen. Chong Sung-hwa, army chief of staff and commander of the martial law command when the turmoil occurred, joined the RDP Monday as a permanent adviser to RDP president Kim Yong-sam, stunning both the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the rival opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

Chong, who served as martial law commander after the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on October 26, 1979, was charged with involvement in the assassination and was ousted from his post in the so-called December 12 incident.

Commenting on the remarks made Wednesday by Rep. Yu Hak-song of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), RDP spokesman Rep. Kim Tae-yong said it was an infamous act for the DJP to disseminate false accounts of the incident and to disguise the arrest of Chong as a step for a fairer investigation into the assassination of Pak.

Yu, who was the second assistant defense minister at the time of the incident and who now serves as chairman of the DJP's national policy evaluation committee, said in the news conference that the incident was a simple, unfortunate accident which occurred in the course of conducting a fair investigation into Chong's possible involvement in president Pak's assassination.

Kim Tae-yong demanded that both DJP president No Tae-u and Yu should maintain solemn attitudes before the nation because they commanded the revolting troops obsessed with the desire for political hegemony.

Kim said that it was an act of revolt when the military officers obsessed with political ambitions illegally moved troops without the approval of the president, who is also the commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, arrested Gen. Chong and when Gen. Chong Pyong-u, commander of the special warfare command, suffered eight gunshot wounds.

Kim added that his party will disclose the truth of the incident before the nation and history after closely watching the attitudes of the government and the ruling party.



DJP president No Tae-u, who was commander of the army's 9th infantry division at the time of the incident, is scheduled to appear Thursday afternoon in the fourth and last segment of a series of question-and-answer sessions between presidential candidates and senior journalists. The incident is expected to be mentioned during the session.

As for Yu's claim that it was he who issued the order to mobilize the 9th Infantry Division when the incident occurred, Kim Tae-yong said that Yu, then assistant defense minister in charge of munitions, had no authority to issue orders to move troops, and even if he did, it was a clear act of revolt.

Kim said that those who led the present regime's rise to power are the people who should be put on trial with a court-martial.

Kim also criticized PPD president Kim Tae-chung who condemned Chong's past behavior and political remarks, saying that it is regrettable that the PPD, forgetting its historic mission of ending military rule, took an attitude seemingly in concert with the government and the ruling party.

Kim said that Chong will wait until the time comes before making further remarks on the incident.

#### **Chong Sung-hwa Apology Asked**

SK120217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung demanded yesterday that Chong Sung-hwa make an open apology for having oppressed and defamed him in 1979 as a martial law commander.

"Between Oct. 26 and Dec. 12 in 1979, then Army chief of staff Gen. Chong threatened that he and the military would never tolerate my resumption of political life," said the 64-year-old presidential candidate.

Kim said Chong is free to engage in politics but he should make an open apology for his "past misbehavior" before committing himself to a political life.

"It is a great irony that a man who claimed to be the advocate of the non-interference of the military in politics should be the first to be involved in politics," said Kim.

As Kim Tae-chung opened fire on the ex-army general in a party conference, his top deputies joined him in criticizing Chong.

Rep. Yi Chung-chae recalled that Chong had labelled Kim Yong-sam as a "toadyist, a draft dodger and a plain incompetent man."

"As the martial law commander, Chong also defamed Kim Chong-pil as a corrupt man," he added.

Another top aide Yang Sun-chik said, "Chong is the man who had said in 1979 he would never let any of the three Kims (Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil) assume the presidency."

Rep. Yi Yong-hui pointed out that Chong was ousted by his juniors although he held full powers as the martial law commander. "Chong should have cut his own belly for the shame," he said.

#### **RDP Clarifies Kim Statement on Olympics**

SK110235 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday said misinterpretation caused the misunderstanding that Kim Yong-sam said Monday he would consider co-hosting the Olympics with north Korea.

"It was because of a misunderstanding of an English-language text of Kim's speech" distributed at the party nominating convention Monday, said RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong.

An RDP source, however, said the misunderstanding was not caused by misinterpretation, but by an aide who carelessly left the controversial remarks in the English-language text, while expunging them from the Korean-language text in a last-minute revision.

In his acceptance speech at the Monday convention, Kim Yong-sam said, "My administration will actively appeal for the participation of north Korea in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, so that the Games become a festival of the world as well as of all the Korean people."

But the distributed English-language text said, "...an RDP government will seriously consider the issue of both south and north hosting the Games...and we are ready to discuss it with the north."

In accordance with the English-language text, wire services reported Monday that Kim would consider co-hosting the Games with north Korea.

#### **Kim Chong-pil Alleges 'Outside Oppression'**

SK110250 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, presidential candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], yesterday alleged that outside oppression of NDRP activities is intensifying.

"More persistent efforts are needed to consolidate support so that we can win the December presidential election," he told a meeting of the party's Executive Council.

During the meeting, Chang Yong-sun, one of the party vice presidents, was designated to concurrently serve as chairman of the party's election campaign committee.

Party secretary general Rep. Kim Yong-chae, a defector from the Korea National Party, was designated to concurrently serve as chief of the party's central election campaign headquarters.

In the meeting, council members discussed election pledges of the NDRP. Election pledges will be finalized at the next council meeting, spokesman Rep. Cho Yong-chik said.

Later in the day, the party held an organization rally of its Songbuk district chapter in Seoul. Kim Yu was elected chairman of the chapter.

### **Criticizes DJP Policies**

SK120223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Vehement Attack"]

[Text] Presidential candidate Kim Chong-pil yesterday vehemently attacked DJP economic and political policies.

"The DJP seems to take pride in economic achievements. The achievements, however, have been made only on the basis of a foundation fostered by the Democratic Republican Party," Kim told a party rally in Pusan.

"We were about to exert efforts for political modernization in 1980. But the efforts were blocked by violence," said Kim.

He then attacked the government for not approving his application to use a park in Taegu for a mass rally Saturday.

### **Results of Telephone Poll on Neutral Cabinet**

SK111123 Seoul QHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
9 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] A telephone poll taken last weekend by the Chungang SVP [published in English, expansion unknown] shows how the people view the theory of continuing military rule and the call for forming a pannational neutral cabinet—two topics that have recently emerged as controversial issues.

While 1 out of 5 respondents, 20.8%, believed that even if candidate No Tae-u is elected by direct popular vote, it still means the continuation of military rule, more than half among the respondents, 51.1%, stated that if the election is held in a fair manner, it cannot be viewed as the continuation of military rule. However, 44.7% of the respondents stated that the call for a pannational neutral

cabinet should be accepted, while 17.5% said they are against it, with 10.2% saying that they are not concerned about whether the call is accepted or not, and 27.6% remain undecided.

Many among those in their twenties and thirties found the notion of continued military rule more persuasive, and more men, 59%, than women, 41%, were against it.

As for the call for a pannational neutral cabinet, a majority among the younger generation stated that it must be accepted, while most of the respondents in their forties and fifties said that it is not necessary.

At a rate of 1 out of 3, women respondents stated that they had no opinion concerning this question.

More than half of the respondents, 58.9%, believed that the televised debates of the candidates make it easier for the voters to understand their policies and personal factors than do mass rallies, while half that figure prefer mass rallies to televised debates, with more men, 62.3%, than women, 55.6%, favoring televised debates.

Those in their twenties and those above the age group of 50 favored election campaigns, while those in their thirties and forties found televised debates more attractive. Urban dwellers preferred televised debates, while rural residents found mass rallies more to their liking.

With 32.4% considering provincialism to be the greatest cause undermining national harmony, those who fall into this group outnumbered those who believe that friction between sectors, 25.5% percent, and friction between ideological groups, 19.0%, stand in the way of national harmony. Compared with the outcome of the second poll taken by the Chungang SVP, in which 66.2% predicted that the provincialism would have impact on the presidential election, this figure is quite interesting.

Among the respondents, 61.7% percent stated that they have already decided on who among the four candidates they will vote for, with more men than women and a far greater number of city dwellers in major cities than those in small and medium-size cities, as well as those in rural areas, stating that they have made up their minds in this regard.

As to what plays a major role in deciding who among the candidates they will vote, the younger generation stated that their political career does, showing that they no longer pay any attention to the areas the candidates hail from.

As in the first and second polls, 1,000 respondents had been selected among voters in the administrative areas across the country based on the rate of voters in each area.

The poll was taken on 5 and 6 November between 1630 and 2200. The error, though varied depending on items, was more or less 6%, with 95% considered to be reliable.

As the respondents who answered the questions were selected among those who have telephones, it is likely that the opinions reflected in this latest poll could be more from the middle class.

The following are examples of the poll:

1. Have you decided who you will vote for?

Yes.....61.7

No.....38.3

2. Which among the following listed factors influenced you most in choosing the candidate for which to vote?

Election promises.....14.8

Parties.....8.0

Political career.....28.8

Political lines.....22.7

Area candidates hail from.....4.8

None.....20.9

3. A controversy has arisen around DJP presidential candidate No Tae-u's military background and some believe that even if he is elected to the presidential office by direct popular vote, it still means the continuation of military rule on the grounds that he was deeply involved in the establishment of the current regime. What do you think?

Agree.....20.8

It will not be the continuation of military rule if the election is conducted in a fair manner.....51.1

Undecided.....27.8

No response.....0.3

4. Which medium do you think appropriate to compare the candidates' policies and personal factors, televised debate or direct election campaigning?

Election campaigning.....24.5

Televised debate.....58.9

Undecided.....16.4

5. Although it is up to the president to form a cabinet as stipulated in the Constitution, some insist on forming a neutral pannational cabinet to oversee whether the election is conducted in a fair manner. Do you think the president should accept such a call?

Yes.....44.7

Not necessarily.....7.5

It does not matter.....10.2

Undecided.....27.6

6. Which do you think the greatest cause undermining national harmony?

Sectoral friction (gap in distribution of wealth).....25.5

Generational friction.....7.3

Ideological frictions  
(between conservatives and radicals).....19.0

Provincialism.....34.2

Undecided.....13.9

**25 Arrested for Violence Since Mid-October**

SK110332 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Since mid-October when unofficial presidential campaigns started to heat up, a total of 25 people have been arrested and four are sought by police for violence at campaign rallies.

Statistics compiled by the National Police Headquarters (NPH) showed yesterday that 67 people were nabbed by police for violence in six political gatherings for presidential aspirants.

Of the 67 apprehended, 25 people were arrested, five booked without physical detention, 14 referred to summary court trials, and the remainder released after admonition.

The six gatherings marred by violence broke down to four (one each in Kwangju, Songjong, Iri and Chongju) for No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; one in Pusan for Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy; and one in Iri for Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party.

The 25 people under arrest include 13 involved in No's campaign rallies, 11 in Kim Tae-chung's campaign, and one in Kim Chong-pil's.

The four at large are those who staged a violent protest against Kim Chong-pil in Iri, including Wongwang University student Pak Yong-han, 27.



**Violent Rally at DJP Office**

SK130149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Some 50 university students staged a surprise rally in front of the Songdong chapter of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, pelting stones and Molotov cocktails at the chapter office in eastern Seoul yesterday.

The chapter office headed by Rep. Yi Se-ki was not damaged by the attack, but other office windows were shattered and walls partially burnt.

According to police, students rushed out of Songsu subway station at around 8 a.m., chanting such slogans as "end the military dictatorship" and "guarantee fair elections!"

They attempted to break into the chapter office on the fourth floor of the building, hurling stones and petrol bombs, but were dispersed by riot police guarding the building.

Two Korea University students, Choe Yong-sop, 23, senior, in the business administration department, and 20-year-old Yi Chae-chon, politics major sophomore, were arrested and police confiscated printed materials from them.

**Chonnam Students Burn Buses**

SK110254 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Two police buses were set ablaze by petrol bombs thrown by Chonnam National University students who staged a violent demonstration in front of the campus demanding the establishment of a democratic government yesterday afternoon.

About 400 students of the provincial university held a rally for the formation of a democratic government in front of the school library from 1:15 p.m.

After the rally, they attempted to march out of the campus and violently clashed with tear gas-firing riot police, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails.

At around 2:45 p.m., about 10 students set ablaze two police buses parked on the street about 300m from the school gate after pelting them with petrol bombs.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 students of Sungsil University in Seoul staged a violent on-campus demonstration yesterday, smashing hundreds of windowpanes of the main school building.

Demanding that the school president resign to take the responsibility for the retarded school development, the students went on a rampage at the student hall and other school buildings.

**Pusan Student Arrested for Pro-North Poster**

SK110252 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
11 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Pusan police yesterday arrested a Pusan National University coed and put seven other students on a wanted list on charges of putting up wallposters praising North Korea on the campus wall last week.

Cho Un-ha, 21, a junior of the department of English literature who is the editor of the department journal, was charged with violation of the National Security Law. According to police, Cho and seven other students, all of them student council members of the college of liberal arts, were ordered by the PNU student council to prepare for a photo exhibition on the Kwangju Incident in 1980 and make wallposters of the "real picture" of North Korea on the occasion of the October campus festival.

**Committee To Oversee Presidential Transition**

SK130236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)—A committee headed by the prime minister will go into action by the start of next month to assist in the preparations for the scheduled presidential transition when incumbent president Chon Tu-hwan hands over the reigns of power to the president-elect in February next year, a government source said Friday.

The source also said the government has decided that the inauguration ceremony for the newly elected president will take place on Feb. 25 at 10 a.m. next year. The ceremony when President Chon will officially step down from office is slated sometime before the inauguration ceremony, he added.

The committee, to be composed of representatives from the various ministries, will work to bring about close contacts with the president-elect's aides soon after the election results are confirmed in an effort to consult on matters concerning the procedures for the transfer of power, the organization of the new cabinet, the formation of a team of presidential secretaries and staging the presidential inauguration ceremony, he said.

The government will invite as many foreign dignitaries as possible to the inauguration ceremony in an effort to project an image of strengthened democracy both domestically and abroad.

The source said the government is considering the possibility that the outgoing president will attend the inauguration ceremony in order to make the impression of a smooth transition of power.

He also said the government is planning for the inauguration ceremony to be held at the National Assembly. Previously, such functions were held at gymnasiums.

It was said that the inauguration day will be declared a national holiday, while the government will also stage a number of large-scale festivities to commemorate the beginning of the new government.

**Retired Officers Form 'Watchdog Body'**

SK120125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] A fraternal body of retired military officers opposing "military intervention in politics" has recently been formed as a "watchdog body" to monitor military movements around the coming election season.

The body, named "Fraternity of Retired Military Officers for Anti-dictatorship and Safeguard of Democracy," is composed of 21 retired Army officers, who had been imprisoned for their alleged involvement in "counter-revolution" cases following the May 16, 1961, military coup, engineered by the late president Pak Chong-hui.

The body is led Lt. Col. Pang Cha-myong, ret., 63, who had led a military investigation unit.

Pang declared in an inaugural statement that the body will serve as an advance guard to muster military comrades to work for the strict neutrality of the military in the presidential election scheduled for Dec. 16.

He said, "Our people have long groaned under the military rule for more than a quarter of a century since some indiscreet military officers led a military coup d'etat in May, 1961, thus committing an anti-national, anti-state crime."

Pang went on, "We are now ushering in today's situation toward democratization as a result of steady struggle by a majority of our people in the face of numerous suppressions imposed upon them."

He then said that military officers consciousness for democracy has been unusually enhanced of late and this was also of a help to bring about the "June 29 declaration," by No Tae-u.

"Our body will strive to establish the tradition of military non-intervention in politics through the coming presidential election," he said.

Asked on former Army chief of staff Chong Song-hwa's entry to the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), Pang said, "I would like to pay respect to his (Chong's) determination.

"However, it is deemed unnatural for him to turn up at the political stage, while stressing the dramatic image as an ill-fated general after a long period of lull in his activity," Pang said.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### **Mahathir on Importance of Party Solidarity**

*BK121801 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1  
in Malay 1200 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said any differences of opinions and criticisms among UMNO [United Malays National Organization] members should be considered dynamic ways for the party's improvement. He said this when launching the Johor State UMNO's joint premier party publication *Bersatu*. He stressed the importance of the party members' role in preserving solidarity when facing any future challenges.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is concurrently UMNO president, said UMNO should be proud because of its ability to overcome numerous challenges even long before the country achieved its independence and also due to the solidarity and understanding among its members. He said the people should also be thankful because those challenges had further enhanced the spirit of solidarity.

#### **Reporters Accused of Being 'Irresponsible'**

*BK121328 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1  
in Malay 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid Datuk Megat Ayub said certain foreign journalists whose offices are based in this country had been irresponsible in their coverage concerning the recent ISA [Internal Security Act] detentions. Speaking to newsmen, he said certain foreign publications had purposely distorted the news even though they knew what has been written was untrue.

He said those who were responsible for such a coverage should have made prior contact with the Malaysian authorities or the country's foreign information attaches to obtain clarifications concerning facts.

#### **Police Detain Two More Under Security Act**

*BK120640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT  
12 Nov 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 12 (AFZ)—A Moslem youth leader and a union worker have been arrested in a continuing sweep by Malaysian police against dissidents and racial and religious leaders a report said.

The latest arrests raised the number of people taken into custody under the Internal Security Act (ISA) since October 27 to 96. The ISA allows indefinite detention without trial.

Mahfuz Omar, youth chief of the fundamentalist Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia or PAS in northern Penang State, was detained Tuesday, a party spokesman told *Agence France-Presse*.

The other detainee was a full-time employee of the National Union of Commerical Workers, Julian Jayaseelan, 25.

A support group of 15 civic organisations monitoring the detentions said Mr. Jayaseelan was picked up on November 5.

A federal police spokesman however declined to confirm the two arrests. "We have nothing to say at this stage," he said.

Among the 96 people being held are parliamentary opposition leader Lim Kit Siang and nine other MP's from his Democratic Action Party.

Others jailed included top youth leaders from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's National Front coalition.

Police had issued written statements confirming the earlier detentions in many cases within hours of the arrests.

Dr. Mahathir told Parliament last month after the crack-down began that the detentions were necessary to avoid an outbreak of racial clashes because political parties and newspapers were playing up ethnic issues.

### Cambodia

#### **Radio Reports Success of Border Forces**

*BK130445 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[From "The Weekly Roundup of Past Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At 1400 [0700 GMT] on 23 October 1987, the Thai reactionary authorities sent an armored battalion to launch a large-scale gross invasion into our territory at Hill 200. However, these Thai invaders were immediately surrounded and repulsed by cadres and combatants from the 9th unit of the Victory Division. Following a fierce 3-hour battle, these Thai aggressor troops lost the will to fight and were compelled to retreat most shamefully to their threshold. The Thais have left behind proof of their encroachment upon our territorial integrity, that is a demolished M-113 armored personnel carrier and seven bodies of Thai soldiers. Many other were wounded. [passage omitted]



**SPK Rounds Up Thai Violations in October**  
*BK101312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT  
10 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 10—During a month ending on October 25, Thai aircraft of the L-19, F-5 and A-37 types made 43 reconnaissance flights over the areas of the Kampuchean-Thai-Lao border intersection in Preah Vihear Province; O Smach, Chan Kraham and Ampil in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; Poipet in Battambang and the end of road 56 in Pursat Province, from three to four kilometres inside Kampuchea. On land, Thai gunners on many occasions shelled the areas along the triangular border region, Chan Kraham, Poipet and other areas bordering with Thailand.

In the meantime, Kampuchean Armed Forces in close coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, duly punished Khmer reactionaries who sneaked from Thailand into Kampuchean territory for pillaging and sabotage activities against Kampuchean border people's life, putting out of action 749 of them, including 401 deaths, 174 captives and 174 surrenderers. They also seized 368 fire arms, 629 artillery shells, 144 mines and a quantity of military equipments.

**Combat Victory in Kompong Thom Noted**  
*BK111428 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] During the past 9 months of this year, the armed forces of Kompong Thom Province put out of action 366 bandits, including 153 killed, 190 wounded, and (?15) captured, and seized 77 assorted weapons, 780 rounds of assorted ammunition, 3 boats, a telegraph set, and 10 mines. [passage omitted]

**Hun Sen Greets Students Congress in Havana**  
*BK121028 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message to the 15th Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS] and the Conference of the World Students in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba.

The message substantially reads: I warmly greet and wish success for the world students' congress and conference on behalf of the PRK Government and Cambodian people and students.

During the 40 years of its existence, the IUS has constantly cared for the interests of students, and has mobilized forces to fight for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. The IUS has been active in supporting and sympathizing with the people, youths, and students fighting for a new life, especially those in Nicaragua, Ethiopia, and Cambodia.

Throughout their history, the Cambodian people, youths, and students have fought unretreatingly against colonialism, imperialism, and expansionism for national independence and the future of the youths. However, we still have not been able to live fully in peace because the external powers who are continuing to assist the Pol Pot remnants, who massacred more than 3 million of our people, have created obstacles to our rebirth. To bring peace quickly to the nation, with a high sense of responsibility and in response to the sacred desire of the people, the Government of the PRK has made public a policy of national reconciliation and put forth a proposal for a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. These good-will proposals have been acclaimed and supported by the progressive people the world over.

We deeply thank our friends and youth organizations that have helped, are helping, and continue to help us in all forms for the rebirth of our people and the reconstruction of our country. The IUS will always be close to us.

In light of the current complex and difficult international situation, we would like to express high appreciation of all the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and firmly believe that the IUS together with all youth and student organizations in the world has the possibility of playing an active role in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, the right to learn, a new international economic order, and social progress. We firmly support the solidarity of the world's students in the resolute struggle for a peaceful and nuclear-free world. Our government is ready to create favorable conditions for Cambodian youths and students to make appropriate contribution together with the students of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet union, and other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive students the world over in this common cause and in successfully implementing all objectives adopted by the world students' congress and conference.

**Men Sam-An Receives Bulgarian Delegation**  
*BK110305 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 November at the Chamka Monstate Palace, Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, held cordial talks with the delegation from the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee led by Comrade Stefan Chernev, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's Cadre Department.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Men Sam-An expressed happiness and warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Cambodia, bringing an important contribution to the strengthening of relations between the two countries' parties, government, and people, which are being constantly strengthened and expanded. On behalf

of the Cambodian party, government, and people, Comrade Men Sam-An expressed sincere thanks to the Bulgarian party, government, and people for providing material and moral assistance and support to the just cause to struggle and the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

Replying, Comrade Stefan Chernev expressed happiness for the victories scored by the Cambodian people in the past more than 8 years and affirmed that the relations of friendship and multiform cooperation between Bulgaria and Cambodia are being strengthened and expanded for the benefit of peace and socialism.

**Paper Says Sihanouk May Meet Nguyen Co Thach**  
*BK130051 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
13 Nov 87 p 4

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's talks with Heng Samrin regime premier Hun Sen could be followed by a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Prince Sihanouk was told of the possibility of talks with Mr Thach in Paris by an aide to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr Thach, a member of the Vietnamese Politburo, will be in France in early December for the congress of the French Communist Party, which will also be attended by Hun Sen.

France, Australia and India are among seven countries that have recently approached the prince with messages from Hanoi or Phnom Penh indicating Hun Sen's desire for talks.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told Sihanouk that Heng Samrin, the Secretary general of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State would be ready for a meeting.

Sihanouk, who last May announced he was going into temporary hibernation as President of Democratic Kampuchea, has said he would meet Hun Sen providing he gets a written request which does not come through a third party.

The prince has insisted that any talks with Hun Sen must be made public.

The prince will not recognise any Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, but understands the other side would be reluctant to recognise Democratic Kampuchea. Instead, Sihanouk proposes a new entity, called Cambodia, that would be immediately recognised by the United Nations.

## BRIEFS

### Returnees in October

Phnom Penh SPK November 10—In October this year, 315 people misled by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country, bringing along 220 assorted guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The biggest rally was reported in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province with 157 men and 114 firearms. Among the returnees was Su Piset, a former battalion commander of the Sereikan Regiment 63. He said that when he learned about the national reconciliation policy issued on August 27, 1987 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he with his entourage of 16 men broke with the enemy rank and returned to the revolution and their families. They all were provided with necessities to embark on a new life. [Text] /Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 10 Nov 87 BK]

## Laos

**Heng Samrin, Kong Korm Greet Angolan Leaders**  
*BK121323 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT*  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 12—Kampuchean party General Secretary and State Council President Heng Samrin has extended warmest greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on Angola's 12th independence day (Nov. 11)

In his message, General Secretary Heng Samrin said:

"We highly value the great successes recorded by the heroic Angolan people, under the correct leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party with you at the head, in their tireless and valiant struggle against all forms of aggressions, the apartheid regime, imperialism and other reactionary forces, to defend their national independence.

"We are convinced that the friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties, states, and two peoples will further develop and consolidate, thus contributing to the common struggle for peace and social progress.

"We profoundly thank the MPLA-Workers Party, the government and people of Angola for their support for and sincere sympathy with the just struggle of the Kampuchean people."

Heng Samrin wished the Angolan leader good health and new, greater successes in his noble tasks and the Angolan people prosperity and happiness.

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Kong Korm has also sent warm greetings to his Angolan counterpart, Afonso Van Dunem M'Binda.

**Editorial on October Revolution Anniversary**  
*BK121033 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0500 GMT 7 Nov 87

[PASASON 7 November editorial: "The Cause and Ideology of the Great October Socialist Revolution Will Last Forever"]

x[Text] Developing Marxism under new historical conditions, Lenin studied and analyzed new events in capitalist society in the stage of imperialism and worked out the principle of unstable economic and political development. Based on this principle, he reiterated that the socialist revolution would not erupt and succeed in all countries at the same time, but it would erupt and succeed in a country or a number of countries that constituted a weaker link in the capitalist chain. In Russia during World War I, hunger was spreading from towns to the countryside, workers and laboring people were harshly exploited, and the class distinctions became the most acute. As a result, Russia became the weakest link in the imperialist chain. With these ripe revolutionary conditions and under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party with Lenin as the head, the revolutionaries, together with the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers stood up with arms in hand, fought and overthrew the tsar's regime, completely seizing the administration from the capitalist class on 7 November 1917.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution led to the establishment of the first worker-peasant proletarian dictatorship state in world history and the establishment of the USSR in 1922, thus enabling the laboring people of one-sixth of the globe to become the owners of their society and the masters of their destiny for the first time in the history of mankind.

In the beginning stage of the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship state, the Soviet Union faced a very difficult situation resulting from the hostile activities of the counterrevolutionaries in the country, armed intervention by 14 imperialist countries, and backwardness in the technical, economic, and cultural fields. However, with the victory of the great socialist revolution and with the unanimity of the political and organizational line of thinking, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin, used the counterrevolutionaries in the country and defeated the armed intervention of the 14 imperialist countries, thereby overcoming the privation and all difficulties caused by the economic devastation and backwardness of the old system. They have persistently built socialism in accordance with the overall guidelines of Leninism. In the revolution of production relations, they turned primitive production tools of society into socialist collective property of the entire people. The cultural revolution led to an eradication of illiteracy throughout the country, paving a broad way for the emergence of creative force and the socialist laboring people and intellectuals with spiritual prosperity. Marxist-Leninist ideals were imbued in the life and spirit of the Soviet people; oppression among

nationalities was eliminated; progress in the economic and cultural spheres was quickly achieved in the remote, underdeveloped nationality regions; genuine equality and friendship were brought to all nationalities; and workers, peasants, and intellectuals from among the laboring people of all nationalities completely became owners of the country. As a result, basic socialism was built in the Soviet Union.

The fascist-waged World War II was a new test for the Soviet proletarian dictatorship state. The Soviet people and various armed forces under the CPSU's leadership showed their heroic spirit and acts as never before in countering and defeating the fascists, thereby making a decisive contribution to the liberation of various nations in Europe and creating new potentials for the nations throughout the world. The three world revolutionary currents struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism have emerged, daily matured and become stronger, and served as the force determining the basic contents, orientations, and specific points of the history of the development of human society, and are pushing ahead the transition of the world from capitalism to socialism.

Shortly after the end of World War II, the Soviet Union quickly healed the wounds of war and continued to consolidate the economic, scientific, technical, and national defense potentials as well as its stand and attitudes in the international arena. Since then, the Soviet Union has entered the period of comprehensive and firm developments. New, vast areas in the north and the east of the Soviet Union have been reclaimed and exploited; natural resources have been put into use in a reasonable manner; national revenues and labor and social productivity have clearly increased and expanded; social welfare has been developed to a high level; a large-scale housing construction project has been systematically implemented; the people's spiritual life has been improved; senior high school education has become compulsory; and science and technology have advanced. The Soviet Union was the first country to set up a nuclear power center and a nuclear-powered ice-breaking ship and the first one to launch an earth satellite and a man-operated spacecraft into space.

Following the perseverance, endeavors, and great successes of the Soviet people over the past 70 years, the economically and technically backward Russia of the tsar has been turned into the most powerful socialist country with modern industry and agriculture, strong national defense potentials, and advanced culture, science, and technology, thus serving as the firm pillar for the struggle of various nations.

The 27th CPSU Congress marked the milestone of the period of new developments—the period of the promotion of initiatives and perseverance of the Soviet people—which aims to speed up development in the economic and social fields and the in-depth expansion of production on the basis of the scientific and technical



advance and reformation of the social production structure and national economic management mechanism. Following the said direction, in just a short period of time—in 1986 and the 1st 6 months of this year, the Soviet people have scored satisfactory initial achievements—industrial production increased by 5.2%, national revenues increased by 4.3%, and labor productivity increased by 4.8% while the reformation and broadening of socialist democracy have been enthusiastically and extensively carried out, thereby pushing ahead the socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union on the forward march to an ever brighter future.

The Soviet proletarian dictatorship state's foreign policy of peace has also been continuously implemented consistently. The 27th CPSU Congress also proposed an initiative on a complete program for the elimination of nuclear weapons for the peace and survival of mankind. Mikhail Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement of 28 July 1986 on peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, the joint New Delhi declaration, and the USSR-U.S. agreement in principle on an accord for the abolition of intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles have demonstrated the determination and lofty responsibility of the Soviet Union toward the cause of peace, the existence of mankind, and the civilization of our world.

The gunfire of the Great October Socialist Revolution aroused our Lao people of various tribes. Through the light of the Great October Socialist Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh worked out the way to liberate the country and then returned to set up the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930. It was he who was the first to publicize Marxism-Leninism in Indochina, thus marking the great turning point for the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and marking a milestone in the period when the patriotic movements in Indochina, which followed the stance of small capitalists, were turned into patriotic movements following the stance of the proletarian class. Regarding this, President Ho Chi Minh said that to save and liberate the nation, there is no other way but the proletarian revolution. This conclusion marked the meeting point of the revolutions of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and the epochal truth. This later led the revolution in our country to march forward into the current of the era. The victory of the Soviet people over the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese in World War II and the victory of the August revolution of Vietnam created an opportunity for the Lao people to rise up and seize power and then promulgate independence on 12 October 1945. Pursuing the cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, on 22 March 1955 the Lao People's Party or the present-day LPRP was founded and it continued to follow the path of the October Revolution, leading the Lao people of various tribes to fight against the U.S. imperialists, thereby winning more and ever greater victories one after the other, marching forward to seize administrative power throughout the country, announcing the abolition of the outdated monarchical system, and establishing the

LPDR on 2 December 1975. This marked the end of colonialism and feudalism in Laos, opening a new era for Laos to advance into socialism.

At the time when the country entered the construction of the new system, the LPRP studied and worked out various orientations, tasks, and concrete lessons that the Soviet Union carried out and overcame in the initial step of the period of transition to socialism. The various plans and policies adopted by Lenin during that time still remain vital in the revolutionary cause of present day Laos. Throughout the 30 years of the past national salvation struggle against the old and neocolonialists and in more than 10 years of the present national defense and socialist construction, the Lao people have always enjoyed the precious support and assistance, material and spiritual, rendered by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union to our just cause. At present, Soviet assistance to Laos has comprised more than half of the international assistance. It has included nearly 60 important projects. More than 2,000 Soviet experts have fulfilled their international obligations in Laos, helping build cadres and technical workers of various types. More than 6,000 Lao students have studied in the Soviet Union.

The Lao communists and people deeply believe that in the years during which the nation lost its independence and we earned a living with difficulties and no freedom, the great Soviet Union waved the banner calling our people to rise up. We regard this as the endless source of hope and of earnest confidence of the Lao people of various tribes in the certain victory of the revolution of their own country and the world revolution. The Lao people of various tribes are grateful to great Lenin and the October Socialist Revolution which paved the way for our people to march forward to achieve the final victory in liberating the country and to advance to socialism. The Lao people will maintain forever their pure spirit toward the Great October Socialist Revolution and the great Soviet Union to deserve to be the ones pursuing the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Let our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes further strengthen the close solidarity around the LPRP with Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phommavihan as head, concentrate energies and abilities on translating into reality the resolution of the fourth party; compete in expanding production and increasing labor productivity; thoroughly carrying out distribution work; consolidate business units; harvest rice crops in a timely manner; begin to do dry season rice farming and carry out intensive cultivation; plant subsidiary crops as much as possible; develop irrigation projects; step up educational, cultural, and social tasks; change to new viewpoints on socioeconomic management; change to a new system of organizing cadres and work procedures; pay attention to strengthening national defense and public security work; check the enemy's schemes to peacefully effect a change; and be determined to fight to turn the

Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation to positively contribute to safeguarding peace in the region and the world.

The Lao people wish the Soviet people great achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 27th party congress and the 12th accelerated socioeconomic development plan. May the cause and ideology of the Great October Socialist Revolution last forever!

**Sang-Sat Converse About Thai Allegations**  
*BK121830 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0500 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Conversation between Uncle "Sang" and Uncle "Sat"—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Sang] Will you tell me something about the accusations and slander made against Laos by the Thai ultrarightists regarding narcotics?

[Sat] They did slander us. *The Nation* newspaper in its 27 October issue quoted a senior Thai police officer as saying that Laos had set up an opium refinery near the Thai border.

[Sang] Why did he say such a bad thing about our country?

[Sat] This is nothing strange. The accusation was designed to tarnish our country's image. They want to mislead the world to believe that not only Thailand but also its neighboring countries are engaging in narcotics trade. Everyone knows well that Thailand is the biggest producer and trader of heroin and other narcotics in Southeast Asia. The trafficking rackets of Khun Sa and other people have been operating in Thailand.

The Thai authorities keep reporting the burning of marijuana and opium plantations here and there, but the plantations belonging to influential people and the police themselves in the jungle and secluded areas have never been touched. They pretend to be active in the suppression of narcotics until the narcotics suppression organization decided to provide millions to the Thai Government annually for the suppression work but to no avail. It is a waste of money by the organization. In Thailand, numerous reports on big hauls of heroin, marijuana, or opium and violent conflicts over narcotics trafficking can be heard daily.

A few years back—I cannot recall the exact year—some people who joined a package tour organized by the Thai Supreme Command Headquarters for the Kathin merit-making rite at a Buddhist temple in the United States were arrested for having heroin in their possession. It was big news at that time. Only ordinary people and small traders have been victimized by the suppression of drug producers and traffickers in Thailand. That's all I can tell you about this matter.

[Sang] It is better for us to exchange our views and share our little knowledge.

[Sat] We will talk to each other again next week. Meanwhile, we should pay our attention to agricultural work and make preparations for cultivation of dry-season plants or rice. Let us participate in the emulation campaigns to welcome the 2 December national day.

[Sang] Good luck.

**BRIEFS**

**Front Delegation Back**

Vientiane, November 12 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Front For National Construction led by its vice-president Bolang Boualapha, member of the LPRP CC, returned here on November 10 after a two week long visit to the GDR. While there, the Lao delegation exchanged views and experiences with the GDR side on the front work, thereby, contributing to further develop the cooperation and assistance in this field between the two countries. [Text] [*Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 Nov 87 BK*]

**Ethnic Committee to SRV**

Vientiane, November 12, (KPL)—A delegation of the Ethnic Committee of the Lao PDR led by its President Nhiavu Lobaliayao, left here on November 10 for a one week long visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During its stay there, the Lao delegation will exchange views and discuss issues with the SRV side within the framework of expanding cooperation and assistance between the two countries' committees. [Text] [*Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 12 Nov 87 BK*]

**UN Emergency Assistance**

Vientiane, November 12 (KPL)—The United Nations Development Programme Headquarters (UNDP) has approved funds amounting to 415,000 U.S. dollars for imports of up to 1,500 tons of rice, including the payment of fuel costs for the transportation under the project emergency assistance to Laos. According to a press release issued by the UNDP office here, the immediate objective of the project is to assist the Lao people in the affected area to meet their needs for foodstuffs so that they may return to a normal living situation and undertake their productive activities. The office for the project execution (OPE) has been designated to be the executing agency. The co-operating agency of the Lao PDR Government is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Co-operatives. [Text] [*Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 12 Nov 87 BK*]

## Philippines

**Colonel Assassinated by Gunmen in Quezon**  
*OW130425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov. 13 KYODO—A colonel on his way to his office at headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary was shot dead early Friday morning in an ambush staged by four unidentified armed men in suburban Quezon, a private radio station reported.

Col. Nemenco Corpuz of the Constabulary Office of Inspector General was in his car when he was fired on by the men a block away from his house, radio station DZXL said.

Corpuz died of two gunshot wounds in the head.

A witness interviewed by a reporter of the station said he saw the four armed men take away a government jeepney from its driver near the ambush scene. The gunmen used the jeepney as a getaway vehicle.

Police would not say whether communist death squads known as "Sparrows" might be responsible for the killing. Sparrows have stepped up assassinations activities in metropolitan Manila and other urban centers in recent months, killing scores of policemen and military officials.

**'Top' Communist Party Officials Arrested**  
*HK121344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT*  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Dipolog, Philippines, Nov 12 (AFP)—Security forces said Thursday they had arrested two men in Mindanao described as top officials of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Colonel Cesar Fortuno, the local Army commander, said Rogelio Dumayon and Remigio Ocute were nabbed in separate raids on "underground safehouses" on Sunday and Monday.

The disclosure came two days after the Mindanao Command of the National Democratic Front, the Communist Party's political body, threatened to attack local U.S. installations and multinational corporations.

Among foreign companies in Mindanao are Sime Darby, B.F. Goodrich, Dole and the NDF-Guthrie palm oil plantation.

**Aquino Says Japan Needs ASEAN To Survive**  
*OW111259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT*  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov. 11 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino said Wednesday Japan needs the help of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to survive.

"Japan, one of the biggest powers now in our world, cannot do it alone. She will need the help of all of us," Aquino told 250 delegates from the *Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program* who called on her at the Malacanang presidential palace.

The delegation from the six Southeast Asian nations and Japan Wednesday to Manila for a three-day visit to the Philippines, the second to last leg of their 53-day tour. The trip will end with a seven-day stay in Japan.

The Japanese Government-sponsored tour kicked off in Indonesia on October 9 and made port calls in Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore.

Aquino also told the visiting group that she is looking forward to meeting their respective heads of state at the forthcoming ASEAN summit to be hosted by Manila from December 14-16.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will hold a post-summit dialogue with the ASEAN leaders at which he is expected to unveil a multi-billion dollar financing program to help the region.

"I am looking forward to this (summit) meeting so that it will bring us all closer to each other," Aquino said.

Aquino praised the Japanese-sponsored youth program and said it was "worth all of our efforts."

"You are the future leaders of our countries and certainly this is as good a time for all of you to exchange your experiences with one another and to see how we can best help each other," she told her visitors.

"We are counting on you to enhance the relationship among all of our countries and certainly, if you are able to continue the friendship that you have formed in this program, it will help all of us," she said.

Aquino urged ASEAN youth to give their best "first of all to your country, next to your region, and finally, to the world."

"Each of us has a respective obligation to our countries and to our region and to the world," she said.



**Welcomes Takeshita Visit**

*HK130543 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT  
13 Nov 87*

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita will be visiting the country. President Aquino was informed of this plan by members of a visiting Japanese delegation who called on her yesterday. Mrs Aquino said she is happy that Premier Takeshita is going to Manila.

In the meantime, a delegation of parliamentarians from Canada and from the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation have pledged economic assistance to the country. The deputy speaker of the Canadian House of Commons vowed to do everything to increase aid to the Philippines. Donald Perkins of the Ford Foundation on the other hand, said his group will increase their assistance in the coming years.

**Senate To Probe Alleged PRC Arms Shipments**

*HK130617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0554 GMT  
13 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 13 (AFP)—The Philippine Senate said Friday it would investigate a senior presidential aide's charge that China recently tried to send arms to rebels but was prevailed upon to cancel the shipment.

The Chinese Embassy here has dismissed the charge made by National Security Council Secretary-General Emanuel Soriano Thursday as "entirely baseless".

The Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs and National Defence decided to launch a joint investigation of the charge after opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile questioned Mr. Soriano's disclosure and said he should be fired.

Mr. Soriano, who also heads President Corazon Aquino's crisis management committee that looks into threats to the government, said the government recently monitored shipments of firearms from China and North Korea but prevented them from landing in the Philippines.

He did not specify if the firearms were meant for communist New People's Army (NPA) guerillas waging a countryside campaign since 1969.

Manila has no official ties with North Korea but forged diplomatic relations with China in 1975 after which Beijing renounced any support for the NPA.

Ties with Beijing were strained earlier this year due to Manila's extensive dealings with Taipei but problems were resolved amicably.

Mr. Enrile said that Mr. Soriano's statements were "very serious charges" and questioned his public disclosure of a sensitive matter. He said that if he were Mrs. Aquino, he would fire Mr. Soriano immediately.

He described the charge as "either an act of irresponsibility or an act which betrays lack of knowledge of the rudiments of public service of the position ... or ignorance of the nuances of our international relations."

"An act like this—if this were true—is an act of war against us. It is an unfriendly act to say the least against the Philippines," Mr. Enrile said, warning that such an accusation could bring about a Chinese protest. [passage omitted]

**PRC Embassy Denies Charges**

*HK121152 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT  
12 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 12 (AFP)—China and North Korea recently tried to ship firearms to the Philippines, but Manila prevented the delivery with the help of friendly governments, National Security adviser Emmanuel Soriano said here Thursday.

The Chinese Embassy here branded Mr. Soriano's statements as "entirely baseless".

"There is absolutely no so-called shipment of arms from China to the Philippines," an embassy spokesman told *Agence France-Presse*.

Manila has no official ties with North Korea.

Mr. Soriano, who holds cabinet rank, did not specify in a speech to businessmen whether the alleged firearms deliveries were meant for communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, who have been waging a largely rural-based insurgency for the past 18 years.

He said he did not consider China as a "malignant kind of pressure group in our area", but added: "The problem is that they are (also) engaged in the selling of firearms, and just a few weeks ago we monitored a shipment of firearms from mainland China which was supposed to come over here."

"Somehow, through the help of friendly governments, we were able to persuade China not to allow the shipment to push through. The same thing with North Korea: A shipment was monitored as coming over here and the ship disappeared."

**Aquino Orders 'Full Use' of Foreign Funds**  
*HK111151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today ordered the full and extensive use of foreign funds to speed up the economic recovery program. More details from Sel Baesa:

[Begin recording] The president issued the order during a cabinet meeting at Malacanang this morning. The move came after accusations by the World Bank and the Agency for International Development that foreign loans were not immediately disbursed.

After the cabinet meeting, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez told reporters that idle and undisbursed funds contributed to the deterioration of our standard of livings. According to Ordenez, the president recently appointed Department of Public Works and Highways Under Secretary Fiorello Estuar as presidential adviser on foreign-funded projects. Estuar will see to it that the projects proceed smoothly and that the funds are properly spent.

Sel Baesa, Bureau of Broadcast Services News. [end recording]

**Aquino Signs Bill Scheduling Local Polls**  
*HK070832 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
7 Nov 87 pp 1, 18

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] President Aquino signed into law yesterday a bill passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives resetting the local elections from Nov. 9, 1987, to Jan. 18, 1988.

The still unnumbered Republic Act is the consolidated version of Senate Bill No 92 and House Bill No 1947 passed on Oct. 23 and Oct. 22, respectively. It amended Executive Order 270, which had set the local polls on Nov. 9.

Scheduled to be elected in the Jan. 18 polls are provincial governors, vice governors, city and municipal mayors, city and municipal vice mayors, and members of sangguniang [provincial council], sangguniang panglungsod [municipal council], and sangguniang bayan [town council], including all members of the city or municipal boards or councils in Metro Manila.

The new law, which appropriated P220 million for the holding of the elections, restored the mayor-council type of government in Metro Manila, which was abolished by President Marcos following the proclamation of martial law on Sept. 21, 1972.

Under this new law, all local officials, whether elected, acting, or officers-in-charge, shall be deemed automatically resigned from their positions effective upon the filing of their certificates of candidacy for any local position.

If the governor or the city or municipal mayor or the officer-in-charge is a candidate, and unless the local government secretary designates another person, the following shall act as officer-in-charge [OIC] of the position vacated, in the following order:

1. Chief, senior, and local government officer of the province, city, or municipality.
2. Provincial, city, or municipal administrator.
3. Provincial, city, or municipal health officer.

In case of vacancies in the sangguniang panlalawigan, sangguniang panglungsod, or sangguniang bayan on account of the candidates of their members, the DLG [Department of Local Governments] secretary shall designate as acting members from the qualified voters in the province, city, or municipality to fill the vacancies.

The new law also requires that if the amount of P220 million is not enough for the purpose, the Commission on Elections [Comelec] may get from the contingent fund or any other applicable appropriations authorized under the current General Appropriations Act. The funds will be released automatically upon request of the Comelec chairman.

The deadline for the filing of certificates of candidacy is Nov. 19. The registration of voters will be on Nov. 28. The campaign period starts Dec. 1. Campaigning will not be allowed on Dec. 25 and 30, 1987, and Jan. 1, 1988.

The local officials who will be elected on Jan. 18 will assume office at noon of Feb. 2, 1988. Their term will end at noon of June 30, 1992.

If no candidate is elected and qualified on the aforementioned date and time, the OIC would continue to hold office until the elected officer has qualified.

According to the Comelec, 16,474 local positions will be voted upon in the Jan. 18 polls. The form of the certificates of candidacy which prospective candidates are required to follow is available at the Comelec office.

**Aquino To Meet Mindanao Opposition Leaders**  
*HK121354 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] President Aquino will meet legislators from Mindanao, including members of the opposition, to discuss the region's peace and order situation. Here is Zeny Flores:

[Begin recording in progress] ...Congressman Constantino Navarro, KBL-2d District of Surigao Del Norte, told reporters after meeting the president at the premier guesthouse of Malacanang. The president will meet all Region 10 opposition leaders in Congress and discuss a wide range of issues, particularly the insurgency, Navarro added.

Region 10 is composed of Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, including the city of Cagayan de Oro, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, and Surigao del Norte.

According to Navarro, he also discussed many things with the president but said it was still too early to reveal what they talked about. When asked if this was an indication that the opposition legislators will be cooperating with the government, Navarro's answer was: For the sake of the country, yes. He said the president was pleased that the opposition was helping her in the Congress. The opposition is ready to extend a helping hand for anything that is good for the nation, Navarro added when asked to what extent the opposition is willing to help President Aquino.

From the news report section of the Office of the Press Secretary in Malacanang, Zeny Flores. [end recording]

**Official Says MNLF Opened to New Alliance**  
*HK090815 Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR BULLETIN in English 19-25 Oct 87 pp 1, 5*

[Text] A ranking official of the Moro National Liberation-Front (MNLF) who claimed to be the overall [Moro Home Land] Forces [MHLF] in all Davao provinces including Davao City, said over the weekend the MNLF is now open for any offer of alliances from all groups opposing the government of President Corazon Aquino, especially those based in Mindanao, to achieve the island's independence.

In an interview with Edres Payupas more popularly known as Commander Nur Khan who claims he carries the rank of Brigadier General in the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), he said that the time has come for the MHLF to accept offers of tactical alliances because of the failure of the government to implement the terms and conditions of the agreement in the Jolo conference between Misuari and the President last year.

He said the MNLF has been very flexible in its demands. It has already acceded to one step lower from its earlier demand for total independence which it agreed for simple autonomy.

Nur Khan also said that the government has been given all the time to implement the terms and conditions. The MNLF of late has even agreed to have as basis the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

But despite all these, the Aquino government still continues to renege in its commitment. As a result, the talks on Mindanao peace problem failed, Khan claimed.

For this reason the MNLF chairman who is still in Jeddah has reportedly issued guidelines to activate political processes in order to exert bigger pressure on the government.

One of the strategies, according to Nur Khan is to study the possibility of opening the door of the MNLF for all political forces that would want to oppose President Aquino's regime.

He cited as one breakthrough the negotiated tactical alliance between the group of landowners in Mindanao and the South Cotaba's command of the MNLF headed by Kumander [Commander] Otto Salem. Khan said Salem's action was based on the authority given by Misuari.

Insofar as he is concerned, Khan said, he has already received feelers from some big landowners in Mindanao asking for his opinion on the role that the MNLF could possibly play in their struggle against the implementation of the governments comprehensive agrarian reform program (CARP).

He said he has not yet acted on such feelers because of some order priorities he has to undertake after having returned from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia where he consulted with chairman Nur Misuari.

On the possibility of renewed armed confrontation, Khan said that is still far despite the breakdown of the peace talk. He said the incidents in Basilan and Zamboanga are pocket initiatives of some sector commanders of the Bangsa Moro Army and not an implementation of any tactical plan by the MNLF.

**Attack Against Americans in Mindanao Vowed**  
*HK101049 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP)—Philippine communist rebels Tuesday vowed to kill Americans and attack U.S.-owned firms and plantations on the southern island of Mindanao, echoing threats by their comrades elsewhere in the country.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) command in Mindanao, a vast island where U.S.-owned plantations have operated for decades, also vowed to hit Filipinos serving as agents of "U.S. imperialism", including right-wing vigilante groups.



The fresh warning came as the United States stepped up security at its Clark Air Base and Subic naval base here on the main island of Luzon, to guard against attack and sabotage by local communist insurgents.

The NDF in Central Luzon, where Clark and Subic are located, vowed Sunday to wage "assassination missions, sabotage and other tactical offensives, unless U.S. troops stop security operations outside Clark and other military bases".

But officials at Clark, two of whose servicemen died in attacks by suspected leftist gunmen off the base two weeks ago, said they were not pulling their troops out of controversial joint patrols with Philippine forces.

Referring to the Central Luzon NDF's threat, the southern-based rebels issued a written statement in Manila saying: "We in the NDF Mindanao echo similar warnings to American war freaks who operate other installations."

"We also warn all oppressive and exploitative multinational corporations and plantations, specifically U.S. businesses which are notorious for their high-level abuses in Mindanao," it added.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gerald Huchel said: "We take all of these threats seriously."

Mindanao leftists have suggested the U.S. has installations in Mindanao because of its strategic value, but Mr Huchel said he did not know of this.

The NDF includes the New People's Army (NPA), the 23,000-strong guerilla force widely believed to have been responsible for the two Clark killings.

But the rebels have not formally claimed responsibility for the deaths, which reportedly alienated many civilians dependent on the base for a living.

The Clark neighbourhood has become a virtual ghost town, with its economy broken, since the Americans were banned from non-essential travel.

Armed U.S. servicemen joined local police patrolling Clark's host city, Angeles, after the October 28 shootings. Local residents said Monday they had spotted armed U.S. servicemen patrolling in jeeps without Filipino colleagues. Clark spokeswoman Captain Mary Ellen Jad-dick declined to comment on this.

Such joint patrols are permitted under a military bases agreement, but critics have denounced them as an affront to Philippine sovereignty and an insult to local security forces.

At Subic naval base, authorities have again suspended port liberty for the more than 6,000 sailors and pilots stationed there, after a four-day relaxation to accommodate a visiting battle group that left Monday.

In Manila, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told a news conference the Philippine Government was considering extending leases on U.S. bases beyond 1991 on condition that no nuclear weapons are stored or shipped by them.

Talks on the bases' future are to start next year.

Analysts have said the United States may be allowed to keep its Philippines bases, but at a very steep price, including a substantial increase in rent over the 900 million dollars in military and economic aid for fiscal 1985 to 1989.

**Ileto on NDF Bid To Ruin Ties With U.S.**  
*HK101305 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR*  
*in English 10 Nov 87 pp 1, 8*

[By Fankie Tuyay]

[Text] The declaration of war against all Americans by the National Democratic Front [NDF] is part of an overall strategy aimed at an eventual communist takeover, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said yesterday.

Ileto made the remark in reaction to a warning from the NDF, the umbrella organization of all communist groups here, that all Americans "whether advisers, Intelligence operatives, action agents," will "pay a high price for (U.S.) political and military intervention."

The war declaration, Ileto said, was designed to initially stop the flow of U.S. assistance to the Aquino administration, leading off to the communists' mission of scrapping the large bases, in their attempt for the takeover, Ileto said.

He added that the main objective of the NDF in issuing the warning was to ruin the close relationship between the US and the Philippine governments.

Satur Ocampo, spokesman of the underground movement, warned Friday, "all U.S. military and civilian officials" who do not refrain from meddling in Philippine affairs, will "pay a high price for the political and military intervention in terms of American lives and property."

The NDF would like to see the US and Philippines split to enable the local communists to strengthen their movements here which he added is what the communists want: to throw away the Americans and the bases so that they can operate freely and more actively.

Ileto said that what made the NDF declare war against the Americans was the continuous flow of U.S. military and economic assistance to the Philippine government now being used in the anti-insurgency campaign which resulted in heavy losses suffered by the communists in all battlefronts.

**Officials on Need for U.S. Security Patrols**

*HK120615 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT  
12 Nov 87*

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday defended the presence of armed American security men outside Clark Air Base in Angeles, Pampanga. Ileto said American servicemen or security men patrolling areas outside Clark have been a longtime practice. He said it is not interference but is done to help local police protect Americans living offbase.

Meantime Senate minority floor leader Juan Ponce Enrile has criticized the practice as an intrusion into Philippine sovereignty. Ileto said about 60 percent of the population of Angeles City are Americans. He explained that the practice is called joint patrols because there is one American security man for every three Filipino security men.

**Enrile Urges Halt of Patrols**

*HK110615 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile says that patrols by armed U.S. troops outside Clark Air Base are an insult to Philippine sovereignty and President Corazon Aquino should order them halted. The former defense minister also said the off-base housing area patrols could lead to (?clashes) between U.S. soldiers and communist rebels, draw America into the 18-year-old insurgency, and create another Vietnam. Authorities began arming the joint Filipino-American patrols on October 28 after suspected rebels killed three Americans and a Filipino outside Clark. Enrile said the U.S. military does not have police powers off the base. In this light, he said the patrols become merely an instrument of armed propaganda rather than legitimate law enforcement. He declared that the Americans must be confined within the military base and when they get out, they should not be allowed to carry their firearms and should not even be in uniform.

**Special Committee To Probe 'U.S. Intervention'**

*HK101151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] The lower house will form a special committee to look into allegations of U.S. intervention in the Philippines. Here is Joy Montero with the details:

[Begin recording] According to Pasay City Congresswoman Lorna Verano-Yap, the probe has been approved by Speaker Ramon Mitra. Yap, vice chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, met with Mitra in the United States where the house speaker is undergoing medical treatment. She had gone to the United States recently as a member of the Philippine delegation to a UN conference.

The decision to undertake a special house probe followed allegations that three U.S. Embassy military attaches interfered in the 28 August coup attempt. Last week, Cadiz Congressman Gerardo Roxas Jr also expressed concern over reports that U.S. troops were patrolling outside Clark Air Base.

In related developments, the House Subcommittee on Internal Security has started an inquiry into alleged U.S. intervention in the Philippines. Three generals including Ramon Montano, Alexander Aguirre, and Ismael Musico confirmed reports of intervention by some Americans during the 7 July Manila Hotel takeover attempt and the 28 August coup attempt.

This is Joy Montero reporting. [end recording]

**Suspects Admit Role in Clark Killings**

*HK120959 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 12 Nov 87 pp 1, 8*

[By Max Sangil]

[Text] Angeles City—The PC command here announced yesterday it has solved the Oct 28 killing of three Americans and a Filipino outside Clark Air Base with the capture and alleged confession of two members of the New People's Army's Sparrow Unit.

The suspects, whose names were withheld by authorities, reportedly admitted that they, along with 13 others, were involved in the "planning and execution" of the slayings.

Lt. Col. Amado Espino Jr., Angeles City PC Metrodi-scom [Metropolitan District Command] commander, said the two were among those picked up during a dawn saturation drive in Barangay Pampanga yesterday.

He said one of the suspects was tight-lipped about his involvement in the killings but that he was definitely identified by witnesses as one of the killers.

The other suspect, Espino said, confessed to acting as a lookout in one of the ambush attacks.

U.S. Air Force spokesman at Clark, home of the 13th U.S. Air Force, said they had not yet received a report from the PC and could not immediately comment.

The two, according to sources, claimed the slayings were in retaliation to the admittance to the Clark hospital of three policemen wounded in a gunbattle with an NPA band in Barangay Camachile, Mabalacat, last Sept. 18.

Marciano Garcia, alias Kumander [Commander] Garapon, and two of his men were slain in that encounter.

Espino said PC and police teams were rushed yesterday to Tarlac and Manila where the other suspects are believed to be hiding. He said they learned the identities of the others from the captured suspects of the closely-coordinated slayings which occurred at scattered locations within a 15-minute period.

Newsmen tried to interview the two captured suspects who are detained at the Metrodiscom jail here but Espino turned down the request, saying the two were still being interrogated.

It was not made clear if the suspects were among the 200 arrested when military and police authorities conducted saturation drives in suspected rebel hideouts immediately after the killings.

The military then announced that four of those arrested admitted being NPA guerillas but denied any involvement in the four murders.

Officials of the NPA and their political counterparts in the National Democratic Front have threatened three times in the past week to wage war against Americans taking part in the 18-year-old struggle between the communists and the government.

#### **Military Discloses Shakeup in CPP Leadership**

HK111053 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
11 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[By Vittorio Vitug]

[Text] The military yesterday tagged 25 cause-oriented and human rights organizations as either "communist fronts" or "communist-infiltrated" in what appears to be a signal for a crackdown on left-leaning groups suspected to be supporting the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army.

In a four-page document declassified for the media, the military said these cause-oriented groups are working to "discredit both the government and the military" and project the CPP-NPA as the ultimate protector of the people.

This developed as the Armed Forces spokesman, Col. Oscar Florendo, disclosed there had been a shakeup in the leadership of the underground CPP with the naming of Rolly Kintanar as chairman because of what the military said were "bunglings" by the old leadership.

The documents, previously classified as "confidential," identified the cause-oriented organizations as the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace [EMJP], a Church-based organization documenting alleged human rights violations by military men; Task Force Detainees of the Philippines-

United Church of Christ in the Philippines; Rural Missionaries of the Philippines; Ecumenical Partnership for International Concerns; Christians for the Realization of a Sovereign Society; Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos; Student Christian Movement of the Philippines [Peasant Movement of the Philippines]; Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—I May Movement]; Movement of Attorneys For Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism;

Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance]; Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy; Medical Action Group; General Assembly Binding Women for Reform, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action; Cebu Movement to Disband Vigilantes;

Biktima at kamag-anakan laban sa Terorismo at Inhustisyang Militar [Victims and their relatives against terrorism and military injustice]; Philippine Conference for Human Rights; Cagayan Valley Human Rights Organization; Northern Luzon Human Rights Organization; Philippine Alliance for Human Rights Advocates; and Organization of Leyte Evacuees and Alliance of Concerned Visayans in Metro Manila.

Not in the list is the League of Filipino Students, a student organization with a huge membership which was earlier also described by the military as a "communist front."

The shakeup at the CPP, Florendo said, was triggered by the "strategic bunglings" of the NPA among these, the robbing of peasants and businessmen in the countryside, lack of firm control over rebel commanders in the provinces, and lack of effective leadership in the regions."

Florendo said Kintanar was responsible for the growth of the rebel movement in Mindanao in the mid-70s. He replaced Benito Tiangzon, Florendo said.

The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, meanwhile, said "there was nothing new" in the military's charges.

Ramon Oliveros, the movement's liaison officer, said their group was similarly accused by the military during the Marcos administration.

Oliveros said the accusations are meant to discredit human rights groups such as EMJP.



The EMJP conducts regular factfinding missions in rural areas to check reports of human rights violations committed by government forces, but these are always done in coordination with local government and military authorities, he said.

Oliveros said the Department of National Defense is always informed of these missions.

"We never conduct fact-finding missions without their knowledge," Oliveros added.

The Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates [PAHRA] also denied any link with the CPP.

The charges could signal another crackdown on human rights and cause-oriented groups and "if that happens, it will be worse than the previous regime and will surely grab headlines," PAHRA spokesman Arnel de Guzman said.

KMU head Crispin Beltran said the charges were "crazy."

"It is a worn-out military record," he said. He added workers would simply dismiss the allegations.

Beltran said the KMU has been fighting for legitimate union demands even during the Marcos administration.

"If that is being a communist, so be it," Beltran said.

### Thailand

#### Sitthi Meets U.S. Drug, Refugee Officials

BK120901 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] This morning, U.S. Ambassador William A. Brown accompanied visiting U.S. Deputy Attorney General Arnold Burns and party consisting of Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Alan Melson and Associate Attorney General Boykin Rose to call on Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry. Wit Raiyananon, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, reports on their meeting:

[Begin Wit Recording] Both sides discussed various issues, particularly narcotics and refugee issues. U.S. official Burns explained that the United States places special importance on the narcotics issue. The United States enacted a law 2 years ago allowing confiscation of assets of drug traffickers. About \$500 million have been confiscated so far. Of this sum, \$6 million was given to various states last year, and this year various states received \$40 million for use in narcotics suppression. The United States feels that distribution of confiscated assets to the states concerned enhances cooperation between it and other countries in suppression of narcotics. It feels that this tactic will enable other countries to

have more funds for narcotics suppression and that if other countries are interested they can enter into agreement with it to allow distribution of confiscated assets of traffickers. The distributed assets will go to the individual governments for use in narcotics suppression.

The U.S. delegation said the purpose of its visit is to acquaint the delegation members, which comprise immigration and narcotics officials, with Thai officials and ensure close and more effective coordination and cooperation.

The U.S. officials thanked the Thai Government for fine cooperation in screening refugees for resettlement in third countries, particularly the United States. In addition to the normal quota, this year the United States is screening biographies of some 7,000 refugees for possible resettlement. There are also another 1,000 or so refugees. These are two separate groups which the United States is screening for settlement in addition to the normal annual quota which it pledged to resettle. [end recording]

#### Spokesman on House Copyright Bill Process

BK111125 Bangkok Domestic Service in English  
0000 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] The controversial government-sponsored copyright bill will not be reclassified as an urgent matter for deliberation during the current parliament session. However, attempts will be made to pass the bill's first reading before the parliament recesses at the end of this month. Spokesman of the Government-Parliamentary Coordinating Committee Dr Trairong Suwannakhiri says the fate of the copyright amendment was decided at the 5-hour meeting of the committee on Monday.

Apart from the government version, the Democrat and Prachakon Thai Parties have also their own versions listed on the House agenda. According to Dr Trairong, the Government-Parliamentary Coordinating Committee unanimously agreed in principle to consider all three drafts of the amendment. A special coalition party committee comprising 26 people will be set up to scrutinize the three drafts. This scrutiny has to be completed within 15 days after the House accepts the drafts for consideration.

The government's version leaves the court to decide whether computer software should be protected. The Democrat version specifically excludes software from protection, while that of the Prachakon Thai Party says the U.S. privileges under the amendment should be equal to those granted to signatories of the Berne Convention. The committee also decided that the Foreign, Commerce, and Education Ministries prepare information on the copyright bill for answering questions in the House of parliament.

**Editorial on U.S. Bases in Philippines**  
*BK120724 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
11 Nov 87 p 4

[Nation Editorial: "US Bases in Philippines"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus of Philippines said Monday that the American Bases in the Philippines were expendable and, if regional security is the concern, they can be relocated somewhere else. The statement comes immediately after he toured some ASEAN capitals saying that the Philippines needed ASEAN backing in order to be able to negotiate with the US in 1991 about the continuing presence of the bases in his country.

The Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Air Force Base form the largest American military complex outside the United States and there can be no question at all that they do contribute to regional security. In this context "regional security" has a very wide-ranging meaning. It would mean external aggression by a big power. Regional security would not mean destabilizations like the Kampuchean conflict nor even the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam since both of them were communist countries in the first place.

The presence of the US bases in the Philippines has come under criticism by leftists and some liberals in the administration of President Corozon Aquino. The New People's Army, the militant wing of the communists, makes it a principal target of criticism and one of its assassination squads killed three Americans of the Clark Air Base over a week ago. From then on Americans have mounted their own guard patrolling the perimeter of the bases and the NPA has said that it will continue its attacks on the Americans.

Manglapus does not seem to think how much the presence of the bases adds to the coffers of the Philippines. Further there is also strong American support for the present administration and has just delivered massive military aid in order to combat communist insurgency. But to say that the presence of the bases is the sole cause of communist insurgency in the Philippines would be wrong.

Another point that Manglapus does not seem to have considered is whether the Americans themselves would want to keep their bases there when the country is being steadily destabilized. Whatever the value of the bases may be, it will be drastically reduced if they are located in an unfriendly country. The only thing that we can say with any certainty is that if the bases in the Philippines are re-located, the value of Soviet bases in Vietnam will be greatly enhanced.

**East Bloc Calls for More Trade Activities**  
*BK111115 Bangkok Domestic Service in English*  
0000 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Five major Eastern European countries have called on Thailand to intensify its trade activities with their countries through joint ventures, exhibitions, fairs, and exchanges of trade information. The call was made by senior commercial counselors of the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, who attended a trade talk held last week at the Department of Export Promotion. The talks underscored Thailand's attempt to diversify its trade with other countries regardless of different political ideologies.

The trade flow between Thailand and the socialist countries remains low compared to their real economic potentials because Thai companies are more accustomed to dealing with companies in the West and neighboring countries which share the same free economic system. Thailand is running trade surpluses against the Soviet Union and Poland, and trade deficits against Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union is Thailand's largest trading partner in the socialist bloc with the balance in favor of Thailand.

**Iranian Minister Cites Expanding Relations**  
*BK120141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
12 Nov 87 p 17

[Text] In its effort to achieve economic self-reliance, Iran is expanding relations in various aspects with Third World countries, including Thailand, rather than with the Western or Eastern blocs.

Reporting the above, Iranian Minister of Mines and Minerals Said Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi told the *Bangkok Post* that: "We would like to have good commercial as well as political relations with Thailand".

He explained that Iran would "compensate for the past regime's neglect of the Third World by enhancing economic and other cooperations with them."

Instead of depending on a single-product (oil) economy, the minister said Iran is developing its exports of non-oil products and "our relations with Third World countries should depend on non-oil products".

Among the major exports Iran could promote are minerals in which the country is rich, namely copper, gypsum, zinc, lead, titanium and construction materials including decorative stones as well as other products of energetic and metallurgical nature. He said deposits and production are sufficient to supply domestic demand as well as support an export industry.

"In attaining the kind of development under which we have based our revolution's goals and objectives on, we are working for self-reliance in industry. In the past, the old regime relied on the Western pattern for some

industries and on the Eastern pattern for other industries, with the majority of plants managed by foreign experts. Now they are run independently by Iranian experts," he said.

"Investments, commercial and industrial ventures and other economic cooperations between Iran and Third World countries can be achieved," he said.

**SRV Said Interested in Talks With Sitthi**  
*BK120155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wants to meet his Thai counterpart for talks on relations after a resolution of the Kampuchean conflict, a source said yesterday.

Mr Thach's wish to meet ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sithi Sawetsila was raised by Vietnam's First Deputy Foreign minister Dinh Nho Liem in talks yesterday with PM's Office Minister Arun Panuphong.

The source said Mr Liem, who is leading Hanoi's delegation to a UNIDO meeting, raised Mr Thach's request with ACM Sitthi at a reception on Monday marking the 70th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

While Vietnam wants the ministers to agree to talks before details of the discussions are planned, Thailand wants details of the meeting and issues to be ironed out first.

Mr Liem told Mr Arun that Kampuchea need not necessarily be a topic in the talks, which could instead cover relations after a resolution of the Khmer conflict.

Mr Arun told Mr Liem that Thailand had no objections in discussing how bilateral relations would develop—assuming a resolution is reached—as long as Vietnam is sincere.

The Vietnamese minister said Hanoi favoured the expected talks between Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Paris in December.

Mr Thach, he said, would be in Paris at the same time to attend an international meeting of communist nations.

**SRV-PRK Forces Threaten 'Pursuit Raids'**  
*BK120225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces have threatened to carry out hot pursuit raids into Thailand to attack Khmer resistance fighters.

In hundreds of leaflets fired in artillery shells, the Communists said the safety of Thais could be assured if Bangkok denied the "guerrillas" sanctuary and sent them back.

"This will be the best way of guaranteeing the safety of Thai people and strengthening relations between Thailand and Kampuchea," said the message.

"Vietnam and Kampuchea wish to restore friendly relations with Thailand based on the principles of non-interference, peaceful co-existence and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country," it said.

Burapha Task Force commander Maj-Gen Manat Aramsi said the threat had not been the first, but border forces had been ordered on alert, particularly with the dry-season offensive looming.

The sound of artillery and mortar fire could be heard intermittently throughout yesterday, and military sources said the Khmer resistance and Vietnamese forces had been clashing 5-10 kilometres from the border.

They said Vietnam had repaired strategic roads and beefed up forces in preparation for the offensive.

In another development, three Vietnamese were intercepted by a Thai patrol unit after they swam across the Maholt creek into Ban Sano Noi, seven km south of Aranyaprathet.

The men identified themselves as Duang Van Ho, 32, Wai Wan Muen, 24 and Phang Muen Mang, 17 and said they paid Vietnamese authorities 12.5 baht weight of gold to travel from Ho Chi Minh through Kampuchea into Thailand.

A total of 22 Vietnamese, including a north Vietnamese soldier, and eight Heng Samrin troops have escaped into this district since October 30.

**Report on Situation at Borders**  
*BK111415 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0000 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Police Major General Michai Nukunkit, assistant chief of the Border Patrol Police, reported on the situation near Thailand's border with Laos. He said he expected calm to return to the area as a result of the opening of border trading points.

Meanwhile, the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border still poses a security problem for Thailand, from both the military and political points of view. Clashes continue close to the Thai border, and large numbers of troops and weapons are deployed. This constitutes a threat to Thailand's sovereignty and the welfare of its people. Politically, there have been growing efforts to involve Thailand in the Cambodian problem.



On the Thai-Burmese border, the Burmese Government's campaigns against the ethnic groups in Burma caused a large number of Burmese people to cross the border into Thailand, especially in Tha Song Yang District, Tak Province, and in Sangkhla District, Kanchanaburi Province.

On the Thai-Malaysian border, a large number of Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas has defected to the Thai authorities as a result of stepped-up suppression campaigns against sea pirates and CPM guerrillas.

The officer said the border patrol police are implementing policies in the sixth national economic and social development plan, the Interior Ministry's fourth master plan, and the Police Department's master plan. Units have undergone restructuring to make them capable of carrying out their responsibilities. Political and military tactics have been adjusted in keeping with the changing situation.

**Resettlement Plan for Hmong, Karen Refugees**  
*BK120217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
12 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Third Army Region and the Forestry Department will move about 4,000 Hmong and Karens out of the Thung Yai Naresuan wildlife sanctuary in Kanchanaburi and Tak within three years, Col Sommai Wichaphon declared on Tuesday.

Col Sommai said the Cabinet approved the resettlement programme last June and assigned the Third Army Region to develop an area of 106,250 rai along the Mae Sot-Umphang Highway in Phop Phra sub-district, Tak as the designated resettlement area. According to the plan, those to be resettled, who are also entitled to Thai citizenship, will be provided with 15 rai of land for farming and 200 square wah for living quarters.

The chosen site is a deteriorated forest area but the soil is still fertile with plenty of water.

The colonel said the project gained assistance from several agencies such as the Agriculture, Interior, Education and Public Health ministries.

Currently there are about 350 families of about 3,500 Hmong in 9 villages north of the sanctuary and about 150 families of about 500 Karens in the Mae Chantha valley which would be inundated if the Nam Choan Dam is built.

For this year only, said Col Sommai, 52 of 157 families of Hmong in Tambon Mae Lamong were relocated in the resettlement area.

They received the assistance of the Agriculture and Agricultural Extension Departments in growing cash crops such as corn, ground nut and pumpkin in 10 rai and fruit trees in the remaining 5 rai, said the colonel.

Col Sommai said the programme has been initiated to conserve the 2 million-rai wildlife sanctuary as habitats for varieties of flora and fauna and the watershed of the Kwa Noi and Kawai Yai rivers which flow into the Mae Klong River and feed the residents in Kanchanaburi, Rat Buri and Samut Songkhram provinces.

The deterioration of the sanctuary resulted from other construction of four dams and encroachment by the hill tribesmen.

**Politicians Oppose Army Electoral Campaign**  
*BK110147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
11 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Members of Parliament yesterday reacted strongly against a television programme on Monday that called for a change in the electoral system to a one-man-one-vote format, charging it was an attempt to weaken the political parties.

The MPs charged the academics who appeared on the special television programme were being used to further the aim of the military to amend the Constitution.

The academics who appeared in the programme were all in favour of the one-man-one-vote system.

The one-man-one-vote system would make constituencies smaller and voters would be able to vote for one MP.

The system, the MPs argued, would increase rather than reduce vote-buying since constituencies will be much smaller, thus making it easier for rich candidates to dump money to win votes.

The special programme, aired on Channel 9 on Monday night, featured Chulalongkorn University's Dr Pricha Hongkraiote, NIDA's [National Institute of Development Administration] Dr Bunphan Dokthaisong, and Ramkhamhaeng's Dr Phokhin Phonlakun.

Ratsadon Party deputy secretary-general Songsuk Phak-kasem said the programme presented only a one-sided view in support of the one-man-one-vote system.

"It was really odd, so I asked myself who wants to do what by organising this programme," Mr Songsuk said.

"In amending the Constitution one should consider how to make the party system stronger and give stability to the democratic system.

"But the new system would make vote-buying easier. So I must question what the powerful people are doing?"

He said:

"The military started this one-man-one-vote idea. If all sides really want to develop democracy, they must have a clear idea and not push only some ideas into the public mind. That is not right."

He said he would ask the broadcasting authorities to allow opposing views also to be aired.

Deputy House Speaker Mai Sirinawakun said it is not important what electoral system is used so long as it is in keeping with the reality of society.

He said the public doesn't yet understand democracy and is still influenced in their voting by financial attractions.

"How can the one-man-one-vote system prevent vote-buying? How can it guarantee that good people will be elected?... The smaller the area, the better the opportunity for employing dirty methods," Mr Mai said.

He said the system would not make the party system stronger or help develop democracy.

If one wants to develop democracy the bill to have live broadcasts of Parliament meetings should be passed to give the public an opportunity to hear differing views.

"Don't compare Thailand to the United States in arguing for one-man-one-vote. They differ so much in economic development and standard of knowledge. If they were the same there would be no problem," Mr Mai said.

He denied that political parties are in favour of the one-man-one-vote system. In fact, most MPs are against it, he said.

Democrat MP for Bangkok Wichit Wisetsuwanphum said the one-man system is correct in principle since it attempts to introduce more justice for the voting public.

But he, too, believed that smaller constituencies would make vote-buying easier.

"We could even be having the district hoodlums getting to be MPs. The reality is that even in the election of village headmen, people buy votes to get elected," Mr Wichit said.

He said since Senators are also vocal and active in moving for the one-man-one-vote system, the Senators should allow for Senate elections.

"It is strange that the Senators come out to support the idea as giving more justice to the people, but they themselves will not let the people elect them," Mr Wichit said.

Democrat MP for Yasothon Dr Phiraphan Phalusuk said he was angry after watching the programme and called up Channel 9 to complain that the programme was presenting one-sided views.

"It accept that the legislative institution is weak but you can't just say that it's weak because of the electoral system. There are other other powers outside Parliament that are squeezing the legislative branch," Dr Phiraphan said.

"There is some aim behind this programme. The one-man-one-vote system will create more political parties in the House and split the large parties. It will destroy and not strengthen the party system," he said.

He asked MPs to watch for political movements.

"Think about why they are mobilising at this time. Look at which groups are most ready...no political parties have a good organisation at the grass-roots level.

"The only groups that have a good organisation are the village scouts and the military reservists and other such groups," Dr Phiraphan said.

Social Action MP for Udon Thani Prasop Butsarakhom said the one-man-one-vote system would introduce a "system of capitalists and warlords" since civil servants would be able to dictate their terms in smaller constituencies.

"Civil servants with their power can say who will become MPs. They will have to do this according to orders from above," Mr Prasop said.

This is destruction of the political parties which have gained some strength. If they are weakened again, the enemies of democracy will return to power," he said.

## Vietnam

**U.S. Specialists Discuss 'Humanitarian Issues'**  
*BK121609 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT*  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA-OANA Nov 12—In furtherance of agreements reached by the Vietnamese and U.S. Governments, Vietnamese and American specialists met here on November 10-11 to discuss humanitarian issues of Vietnam.

The two sides discussed the development of Vietnam's urgent humanitarian issues as agreed upon at the meeting between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and U.S. President's special envoy General J. Vessey.

While here the American specialists paid courtesy visits to Dang H. Xuan, minister of public health, and Tran Hieu, vice minister of labour, war invalids and social affairs, and called at the Bach Mai Hospital and the Vietnam Dermatology Institute. They left Vietnam today.

### October Revolution Anniversary Activities

#### Nguyen Van Linh Returns

BK111155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] On the morning of 11 November, our party and government delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of CPV Central Committee, returned to Hanoi after attending the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

It was welcomed at the Presidential Palace by Pham Van Dong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; many members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat; and the representatives of central sectors, departments, and agencies. [Hanoi VNA in English at 0811 GMT on 11 November adds the following names to those in attendance: Do Muoi, Politburo member and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Anh, Politburo member and minister of national defence; Nguyen Duc Tam and Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo members and secretaries of the CPV Central Committee and Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee.] Comrade Kachin, Soviet ambassador to our country, and large numbers of domestic and foreign journalists were present to welcome the delegation.

At the welcoming ceremony, Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Pham Hung reported the fine results of talks between our party and government delegation and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and, at the same time, pointed out the great results of talks between the delegations of socialist countries' communist and workers parties and friends in Moscow, stressing particularly the unified determination of the delegations to struggle against nuclear war and protect peace and life. a

The ceremony took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity and Vietnamese-Soviet militant solidarity.

#### Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

BK101215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Report with portions recorded on meeting held in Ho Chi Minh City 5 November to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Summary] On the evening of 5 November, a solemn meeting was held in the municipal theater to mark the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. "Attending the meeting were Comrade Phan Van Khai, party Central Committee member and chairman of the city people's committee; Comrade (Makshlov), acting Soviet general consul in Ho Chi Minh City; Soviet experts working in the city; members of the city party committee's Standing Committee and the people's committee; delegates of the VFF Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Various Countries, and the sectors, mass organizations, and Armed Forces in the city; together with more than 500 delegates of the city people of all strata. Also attending the meeting was a delegation of the sister city of Leningrad led by Comrade Krikhunov, second secretary of the Leningrad city party committee, which came to visit the city and participate in the organization of Leningrad days in the city."

The meeting began at 1930 sharp after the playing of the Soviet and Vietnamese national anthems. On behalf of the city's party and people's committees, Comrade Phan Van Khai delivered a speech hailing the great victories of the Russian October Revolution over the past 70 years and expressing firm conviction that the current comprehensive reorganization in USSR would be successful. He asserted that "the Vietnamese people have always realized profoundly that without the October Revolution and the Soviet victory in World War II, there would not be the August revolution and the birth of the SRV. In building and defending world peace, every victory of the Vietnamese revolution is closely linked to the great, comprehensive, and effective Soviet assistance." After welcoming the Soviet peace initiatives, he described the relations of cooperation between the two sister cities as follows:

"[Begin Phan Van Khai recording] The party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City assert that the comprehensive economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is the viewpoint and strategic guiding concept in all the fields of their economic activities in 1987 and, especially, for the past few months now, large numbers of Vietnamese people have looked to the great Soviet Union, attentively watched every step of the reorganization in the Soviet Union, and enthusiastically emulated in scoring achievements to greet the 70th GOSR.

"Further tightening the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Ho Chi Minh City resolves and strives to fulfill its responsibility by adequately honoring with the best results and the highest effectiveness all the pledges in the economic contracts concluded with the Soviet Union and the sister city Leningrad. The cadres and people of Ho Chi Minh City profoundly realize that they must continue to be dynamic and creative, perseveringly overcome untold difficulties and ordeals, and strive to implement the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's second and third plenums; the



Political Bureau resolution on enhancing the party militancy and the efficiency of the state machinery and purifying the social relations; and the Council of Ministers' decision on strict thrifty practice. They must orient all the activities of the city toward performing the number one key task, that is, to devote everything to developing production in close connection with meeting the requirements of renovating the management mechanism and accelerating the emulation movement in order to fulfill all the 1987 socioeconomic targets, make positive contribution to the implementation of five major programs and objectives of the city, gradually stabilize the all-sided situation, and bring the city out of the current difficult socioeconomic situation.

"Dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the party organization, administration, and people of the city, I wish that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by respected and beloved Comrade Gorbachev, score even more and greater victories in the successful accomplishment of the great targets set by the CPSU's 27th Congress, outstandingly fulfill the socioeconomic development program for the period until the year 2000 and firmly defend international peace and security. May the party organization and people of Leningrad score great achievements in socioeconomic development and in the current reorganization to remain worthy of being the country of the Great October Revolution. [end recording]"

Comrade Krikhunov, second secretary of Leningrad city party committee, then spoke in reply, greeting and thanking the people of Ho Chi Minh City for their warm welcome. He also pointed out the significance and the cause for pride of the Russian October Revolution. Once again, he reaffirmed the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between the two cities.

"[Begin Krikhunov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Allow me once again, as the representative of all the delegates of Leningrad city and all the people of the Soviet Union attending this ceremony imbued with solidarity and proletarian sentiment in Ho Chi Minh City, to express our sincere gratitude to you for your very warm and friendly welcome. [end recording]"

The meeting ended with a performance by the Leningrad city art troupe.

#### **Pham Hung Article Published**

BK101217 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] Mr Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, voiced full support for the current restructuring in the Soviet Union.

In an article published in the Vietnamese daily *Nhan Dan* on Tuesday on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Chairman Pham Hung reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's will to enhance solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. Chairman Pham Hung said that Vietnam advocates a just and reasonable political settlement of the Kampuchea issue on the basis of respect for the Kampuchean people's independence, self-determination, and national reconciliation. He reiterated that Vietnam persistently tries for an early normalization of relations with China for the sake of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

#### **Leaders Visit Soviet Exhibit**

BK111555 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—Truong Chinh, advisor to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has paid a visit to the Soviet exhibition "Lenin-October-Time" held in Hanoi in honour of the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

He was accompanied by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and N.I. Miakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affaires a.i. [ad interim] in Vietnam.

#### **Soviet Friendship Month Ends**

BK110836 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT  
10 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 10—The month of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship in Vietnam and the Leningrad days in Ho Chi Minh City held in honour of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution closed yesterday.

Among those present at the closing ceremony was Phan Van Khai, member of the party Central Committee.

Also present on the Soviet side were N.I. Karkhalov vice-minister of oil industry [as received] and first vice-president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Society; V.N. Krikhunov, second secretary of the Leningrad party committee; and other members of the visiting delegation of the Leningrad party committee.

In his address, Le Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the municipal people's committee, said that these commemorative functions have contributed to promoting the mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and thanked the Soviet party and people for their effective assistance to Vietnam in the past as well as at present.

In his reply, N.I. Karkhalov thanked the Vietnamese people, the population in Ho Chi Minh City in particular, for having organized diverse activities marking the

great historical anniversary, and laid emphasis on the great possibilities for further strengthening the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

### **Representatives Address UN Committees**

#### **Urge U.S. To Resume Aid**

*BK121118 Hanoi VN A in English 0700 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 12—Le Huu Hung, Vietnamese representative at the debate on Nov. 10 of the Second Committee (economy and finance) of the 42nd UN session, warmly welcomed UN development activities and thanked UN agencies for their assistance to Vietnam.

He said what is much needed at present is to increase the international community's contributions to activities of development aimed at facilitating the reversal of bad socioeconomic situation in developing countries. He affirmed that the transfer of giant financial sources from military expenditure to development is of paramount importance in the strengthening of the potentialities of the UN system of development activities.

He said:

"My country has benefitted from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and its various forms of assistance. While bilateral assistance, mostly from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, helps the country to build up the infrastructure for a balanced and independent development of the economy, operational assistance of the UN system has contributed to our efforts in strengthening the above long-lasting objective.

UN Population Fund (UNPF) plays an active role in the implementation of my country's population programme. As UNPF is a leading responsibility in the implementation of the world population programme of action it should be supported by all countries. That is why my delegation appeals the United States to resume its contributions to this organization."

He went on: "My country enjoys effective assistance from UNICEF in the field of children's education. Thanks to the child survival and development revolution launched by UNICEF, my country has been able to carry out the country-wide immunization campaign which benefited 80 percent of our children by the end of 1988.

As an expression of our support to this organization and the efficiency of the participation of the government in executed projects we are determined to complete the campaign two years ahead of time. This organization deserves the generous contributions from the international community."

#### **View on Draft Law**

*BK130443 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Mr Phan Van Thang, Vietnamese representative at the United Nations, has voiced support for the drafting of the law on crimes against peace and security.

Addressing the UN Fifth Committee on Tuesday Mr Pham Van Thang said that the threat of aggression is a crime and preparation for aggression must be punished. He said: We must outlaw all acts in preparation for aggression to prevent the possibility of an aggression.

#### **Official Speaks at Bangkok UN Meeting**

*BK121817 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12—A Vietnamese Government delegation led by Dinh Nho Liem, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, attended the second session of the U.N. Development Industrial Organization (UNIDO) which opened in Bangkok on Nov. 9.

Addressing the session on Nov. 10, Dinh Nho Liem reiterated the Vietnamese people's determination to implement Vietnam's three major economic programmes, namely the production of food and foodstuffs, consumer goods and export goods, and create the pre-conditions for socialist industrialization in the first stage of the transitional period.

He laid stress on Vietnam's policy of strengthening and increasing the efficiency of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and other socialist countries, and with other countries in diverse forms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He said Vietnam will do all it can to help turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is prepared to establish and increase cooperation in industry and other economic fields with ASEAN countries," he further said, adding that the Vietnamese delegation fully supported UNIDO's measures aimed at helping African and Arab countries in their programmes of industrialization.

On Nov. 11, Domingo L. Siazon, director general of UNIDO, cordially received the Vietnamese delegation. The two sides compared notes on the measures to increase the efficiency of the cooperation between UNIDO and Vietnam.

#### **Thai Minister Receives Vice Foreign Minister**

*BK111539 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—Dr. Arun Phanuphong, cabinet minister of Thailand, received in the Office of the Thai Foreign Ministry today Dinh Nho Liem, first

vice-minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam, who is leading a Vietnamese delegation at the Sixth Session of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) held in Bangkok.

The two officials exchanged views on the promotion of relations between the two countries, on a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, and on peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Present on the occasion were Koson Sinthawanon, deputy [under] secretary of the Thai Foreign Ministry; Thep Thewakun, director general of the Thai Foreign Ministry's Politics [Department]; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai.

**Suharto Receives Culture Minister in Jakarta**  
*BK111511 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT*  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 11—Indonesian President Suharto received in Jakarta on November 8 Vietnamese Minister of Culture Tran Van Phac who was leading a Vietnamese art ensemble on a tour of Indonesia.

Minister Tran Van Phac handed a letter and gifts from Vietnamese Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung over to President Suharto.

President Suharto asked the Vietnamese minister to convey his thanks to Chairman Pham Hung, [and] expressed his joy over the successful performance tour of Indonesia by the Vietnamese art troupe.

He voiced his approval of the views on the development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese troupe left Jakarta for home on November 8.

**Daily Hails Indian Friendship, Cooperation**  
*BK110959 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT*  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—The Vietnamese people are resolved to do their best to further promote the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and India in the interests of the two peoples and of peace, stability, cooperation and development in Asia and elsewhere in the world, says *Nhan Dan* in an article today marking the 5th anniversary (Nov. 11) of the setting up of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association.

The paper says:

"Vietnam and India are two time-honoured close friends. Over the past four decades, in spite of untold difficulties and obstacles caused by natural calamities, especially, hostile forces which have pressurized India to

renounce its chosen path, the fraternal Indian Government and people have consistently given the Vietnamese people their precious support and assistance. In recent years, with much concern from the governments and peoples of the two countries, the Joint Vietnam-India Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation have worked with satisfactory efficiency. The exchange of friendly visits and many symposiums on burning regional issues, especially the Indian-Indo-chinese cooperation, have been jointly arranged by these organizations thus helping the peoples of the two countries better understand each other.

"Indo-Vietnamese agreements on aid and economic cooperation have struck root in the life and brought about practical effects. The official visits to India by Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and the Vietnam tour by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi constituted important landmarks in the bilateral relationship which have given a fillip to the peoples of the two countries to further develop their solidarity and cooperation. Many Indo-Vietnamese cooperation projects built in Vietnam such as the Rice Research Centre in the Mekong River Delta province of Hau Giang, the Ben Cat Milch Buffalo Research Centre in Song Be Province (north of Ho Chi Minh City), the Murrha buffalo herd, etc. have been vivid manifestations of the friendship between the two countries. Scores of Vietnamese engineers and research workers of different economic branches have been sent to India for further study. Based on the principles of equality and mutual interests, Vietnam and India have cooperated in the fields of nuclear energy, metallurgy, chemistry, electronics, cotton planting, and commodity processing.

"The situation in Asia and the Pacific is unfolding in a very complicated manner. In such a situation, to further strengthen the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and India is a matter of great importance for the two nations."

**Assembly Delegation Leaves for Poland**  
*BK121758 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT*  
12 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12—A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by Le Quang Dao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council, left here today for an official friendship visit to Poland.

It was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Pham Hung, Politburo member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Polish Ambassador Marian Ejma-Multanski and Soviet Minister Counselor I.N. Miakotnykh were present at the farewell ceremony.



**Le Quang Dao Receives Hungarian Ambassador**  
*BK111549 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT*  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao today cordially received Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Oszkar Szurovszky who paid him a courtesy visit.

**PRK Economic Delegation's Visit Reported**  
*BK110930 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT*  
11 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 10—An economic delegation of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee and head of its economic commission left Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after a three-week working visit to Vietnam.

It had working sessions with a delegation of the Economic Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Che Viet Tan, deputy head of the commission.

The Kampuchean guests were received by Vu Oanh, secretary of the CPV central Committee and head of the said commission. They called at the offices of the Ministries of Home Trade and Foreign Trade, and toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and several provinces.

**Details of 1986-90 Export Development Plan**  
*BK110704 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT*  
10 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 10—At the Sixth Congress of the CPV held in mid-December 1986, three major economic programmes were set out for the 1986-90 period, dealing respectively with production of grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export commodities. In fact, the three programmes are considered the core of the socio-economic tasks during this period, being not only vital to the national economy in the years immediately ahead but also instrumental in creating indispensable conditions for accelerating the socialist industrialisation process in future years.

It is plainly evident that while the grain-foodstuffs and consumer goods programmes bear direct significance to the stabilisation of the socio-economic situation by removing diverse difficulties confronting the national economy and enabling it to move steadily forward, the export commodities programme is conspicuous for its decisive significance to their eventual implementation. This is being so since the operation of this programme, or in broader terms the whole system of external economic relations, will determine the real possibilities for import of a wide range of machinery and equipment, raw materials and fuels of utmost importance that are urgently needed for the smooth running of the country's entire economic activity.

The task being posed by this programme is to increase exports in the 1986-90 period by 70 percent over the previous five years, with primary and processed farm commodities, light industrial goods and products of small industry, handicrafts and fishery constituting the main groups. Though several products of the heavy industrial and mining sector like anthracite coal, tin, etc. must not be overlooked, the largest share will be taken by products of agriculture, including fishery, thus reflecting the utilisation of factor endowments of an agricultural country in the tropics.

Trade with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is expected to account for the larger proportion of Vietnam's total trade value, a trend that will sharply demonstrate the country's effective participation in the socialist international labour division through expanded goods exchange, production specialisation and co-operation.

Already, the scale of goods exchange between Vietnam and these countries has taken shape in the course of their planning co-ordination conducted from mid-1984 till early 1986. The structure of exports from Vietnam in coming years has equally been determined, with emphasis being laid on the following products included in each major commodity group. In terms of value, however, the largest percentage will be taken up by export processing goods, fruit and vegetables, followed by arts and crafts and several other items.

As said earlier, socialist economic integration, specialisation and cooperation constitute a most important direction, along with the expansion of goods exchange. About ten programmes of cooperation with the Soviet Union have been implemented or are underway, mostly in the area of industrial crops. Certain forms of cooperation deemed efficient are being contemplated for side application, such as the establishment of direct links between authorised Vietnamese provinces and cities and interested bodies in socialist countries for production and development of specific commodities in respect of which large potentialities exist. Typical of this direct local-level cooperation are the arrangement under which Kien Giang Province (South Vietnam) is developing the growing of pineapple over 6,000 hectares and a number of other localities join in the production of vegetables and fruit for export to the Soviet Union. The same form of cooperation is likely to be increasingly used in export processing industries: garments, leather and footwear, etc. Foreign participation in joint ventures similar to the present Vietnamese-Soviet petroleum enterprise will be promoted as and when the new law on foreign investments is promulgated by the Vietnamese state, calling upon both fraternal and other countries to invest in Vietnam on the principle of mutual benefit. Broadly speaking, economic cooperation with other countries is geared for diversification, its criterion being to ensure that exports, while responding to foreign customers' demands, create further facilities for Vietnam to acquire additional funds, sophisticated technologies and modern management techniques.

Trade and bilateral economic, scientific and technical relations with developing nations and other non-socialist countries and private organisations assume a new sense of necessity. Potential products for export to such countries will consist mainly of sea products, certain cash crops like groundnuts and soya beans, and indigenous forestry products including, among others, sandalwood, medicinal herbs....

To ensure success in the implementation of the tasks facing export development, diverse measures will be adopted, the chief objective of which being obviously to provide vigorous incentives to all enterprises engaged in the production of export goods. Of utmost importance will be the eventual emergence of large areas devoted to specialised growing of export crops, with clearcut encouragement policies in regard to investments and prices favouring a rapid growth of production and, in particular, the constant improvement of product quality.

The existing organisation of exports and imports will be streamlined to warrant that international transactions are properly channelled, and the fulfilment of export commitments will be strictly observed, not only as a matter of contracted obligations but also out of respect for the country's prestige in the world at large. While it is true that observance of international commitments poses no easy task for a developing country like Vietnam which is threatened with frequent natural calamities, such observance is, yet, indispensable in building the trust needed in international intercourse, an absolute condition conducive to expansion of Vietnam's economic relations with other countries.

It is widely believed that the export commodities programme being currently drawn up as a comprehensive one with fixed objectives, which assumes prime importance in the five years 1986-90, will eventually bring about new achievements responding more effectively to the requirements of trade partners around the world.

**Ho Chi Minh City Holds Antinegativism Seminar**  
*BK101645 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG*  
*in Vietnamese 13 Oct 87 pp 1, 2*

[Report by H.N.]

[Text] On 12 October, more than 300 correspondents and editorial cadres of various press and news agencies and radio and television stations at the central level and in Ho Chi Minh City participated enthusiastically in a seminar held by the city journalists association to study directive No 15 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on "intensifying the party's leadership with the aim of using the press more satisfactorily in the struggle against negativism." Also present were the comrade director of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the comrade head of the city party committee propaganda and training section, and many veteran journalists and contributors to various newspapers.

Most of the comments made by the journalists acclaimed and unanimously agreed with directive No 15 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, considering it as a firm basis for the press to continue advancing on the path of renovation and against negativism. Many journalists expressed the need to concretize certain points in the content of the directive and to establish a system on the authority and responsibility of the press and various leading echelons, as well as a system for protecting journalists engaged in the struggle against negativism and enhancing the role of the journalists association in safeguarding the interests of journalists. Some of them held that journalists should also be encouraged to enhance their professional ability and sense of responsibility. They also pointed out the need to ensure accuracy and efficiency in the struggle against negativism through the press and combat the evil motives in certain journalists and step up the struggle against negativism among journalists. Some others suggested that the party committee and administrative echelons pay attention to dealing with various cases of negativism revealed by the press, saying that the struggle against negativism through the press cannot bring about any effect if criticism on newspapers is separate from action against negativism.

In the afternoon session, Comrade Tran Trong Tan, director of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, and Comrade Duong Dinh Thao, head of the city party committee propaganda and training section, addressed the seminar. Comrade Tran Trong Tan affirmed that the party's standpoint on the need to use the press more satisfactorily in the struggle against negativism is correct and meets the people's aspirations. He said: The subject of directive No 15 is that the party leads and launches a movement among the working class and the laboring people of all strata to use the press to combat negativism even more satisfactorily. In the recent past, the laboring people, in general, still did not play a crucial role in the movement against negativism. Comrade Tran Trong Tan pointed out that public opinion in society, the party's discipline, and the state's legal system are the three important factors that enable the movement against negativism to have effect and that struggling against negativism on the press front is both the instruction and request of the party. Reviewing the situation of struggle against negativism over the recent past, Comrade Tran Trong Tan disclosed that the number of newspapers participating in this remains small (approximately 30 out of a total of more than 200 newspapers and press agencies). He affirmed the contributions and achievements of various newspapers in the struggle against negativism during the recent past and requested that those press agencies failing to participate in the struggle against negativism should critically review their standpoint and attitude.

Comrade Duong Dinh Thao revealed that in his capacity as a city party committee member in charge of ideological work, he fully supports the press in its struggle for renovation and against negativism. He also pointed out the need for the party committee echelons and the press

to reach an identity of views on the steps and measures to be taken in the struggle against negativism so as to enable the press to surge forward in its struggle for renovation and against negativism. Comrade Duong Dinh Thao said: The struggle against negativism through the press in the recent past has dealt with "the top" only, now it must also deal with "the root" to help create a turning point in the socioeconomic situation of the city.

**Vo Chi Cong Officiates Councils Conference**  
*BK131013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] A national conference on people's councils was held by the Council of State in Hanoi from 10-12 November to review the organization and activities of people's councils at all levels, to recapitulate the working experience of these local elective organs, and to formulate organizational and operational regulations of people's councils.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, presided over the conference. Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State; Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the National Assembly; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman and concurrently general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the Council of State; and Pham Van Kiet, general secretary of the VFF Central Committee, were present. Also attending were representatives of the people's councils of 40 provinces and municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government and representatives of some departments, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong addressed the conference. Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, on behalf of the Council of State, presented a report on the organization and activities of people's councils at all levels. He pointed out the effective work of many localities in implementing the law on organization of people's councils and people's committees which has resulted in some changes for the better in the efforts to improve the efficiency of the elective organs. These changes, however, were uneven and unsubstantial, and many shortcomings and deficiencies still remain to be rectified and overcome. After dissecting the main causes of these shortcomings, the report set forth urgent measures aimed at developing the role and efficiency of people's councils at all levels between 1987 and 1990.

The conference heard a report on the work experiences of the people's councils at various levels of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; of Lang Son, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh,

Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Hau Giang, and other provinces; and of some precincts, districts, subwards, villages, and other localities.

The delegates expressed many practical and concrete opinions and seriously criticized the shortcomings and deficiencies of people's councils in the performance of their functions and duties. They made a more specific analysis of the causes of these shortcomings and discussed measures to overcome bureaucratism and formalism in the organization and activities of people's councils and to make these activities more democratic, open, efficient. The delegates made suggestions to perfect the draft regulations on the organization and activities of people's councils. They considered this draft a document that contains very important decisions on the work of people's councils and will enable the councils at all levels to satisfactorily fulfill their functions and duties, thereby responding to the people's expectations.

The national conference on people's councils achieved fine success, marking a turning point in the process of renovating and stepping up the activities of elective organs in all localities.

**Catholic Nun, Priests Sentenced to Prison**  
*BK110614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] The People's Court of Thuan Hai Province recently held a public session to try Catholic nun Tran Thi Tri and clergymen [Tu Six] Phan Ngoc Can and Tran Van Tu on charges of taking advantage of religion to make arrangements for people to flee the country.

This was a case of violation of national security in which the defendants were charged with organizing illegal departures, holding discussions on these activities, and making meticulous preparations for a long period of time. Considering the seriousness of the case and the repetitiveness of the crimes but also taking into account the defendants' sincere confession to their offences and denunciation of their accomplices, the court sentenced Tran Thi Tri to 5 years imprisonment; Tran Van Tu, 4 years imprisonment; and Phan Ngoc Can, 18 months of suspended imprisonment.

**Pham Hung on Ho Chi Minh City Development**  
*BK120418 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG*  
in Vietnamese 21 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] On 16 October, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a working session with the party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City. Also attending the session were Comrade Finance Minister Hoang Quy and a comrade representative of the general director of the Bank of Vietnam.



Comrade Pham Hung pointed out the strengths and great capabilities of the industrial establishments, including those belonging to the central level, and small industrial and handicraft enterprises in the city. He stressed the need to renovate the mechanism of management, release production capabilities, and exploit the city's strengths. In-depth investments must be made for establishments producing consumer goods and export articles, with attention paid first of all to those production establishments capable of yielding results at an early date. Along with consolidating and developing state-operated economic establishments, it is necessary to develop various small industries and handicrafts, including family economy, consolidate and promote the socialist trade sector, and create a rational economic structure in order to bring into full play the role of Ho Chi Minh City as a major regional economic center and to broaden economic relations with fraternal Laos and Cambodia. It is necessary to step up the building of the material and technical bases. Development of production must be closely linked with the task of transforming production relations and perfecting socialist production relations in industry and trade to make the state economic sector and all other economic components develop strongly and in the right direction as stipulated by party and state resolutions and policies. All state-run economic establishments must broaden integration and joint ventures with other economic components and contribute to

reorganizing production, turning out much wealth for society, transforming the city's economy along the line of socialism, restoring order in the distribution and circulation of goods, and stabilizing the people's life.

Along with promoting industrial, small industry, and handicraft production, Ho Chi Minh City should continue to build a full-fledged grain and food belt in its rural areas and exploit its labor and land potentials to ensure significant supplies of agricultural products to its people.

Dealing with public order and security in the city, Comrade Pham Hung reminded the city to be vigilant and to initiate a mass movement for national security. The public security forces and the army must be the mainstay in preventing and punishing enemy sabotage activities. At the same time, they must severely punish speculator, smugglers, hoodlums and thugs...to protect socialist property and protect the people's peaceful life.

Reviewing the implementation of urgent policies and measures concerning the distribution and circulation of goods, Comrade Pham Hung made many suggestions to help the central sectors work with Ho Chi Minh City in continuing to successfully implement the resolution of the CPV Central Committee Second Plenum and various decisions of the Political Bureau.

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